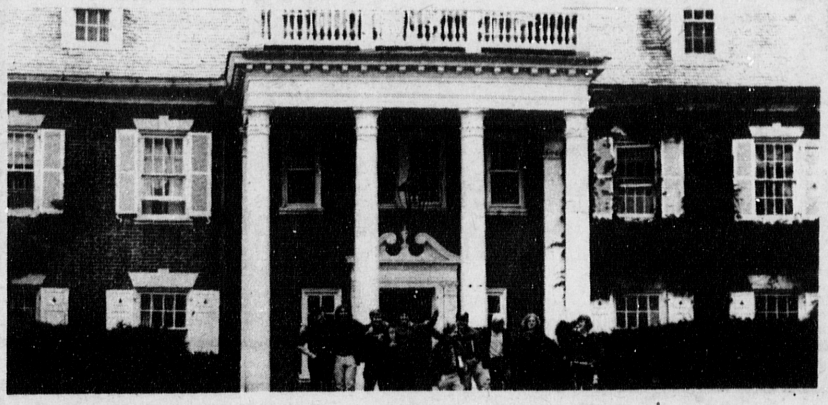
frat pact and rebate debate: will they sign?



By ALLIE BLEDSOE

In the past few years, the status of Middlebury's six fraternities has been the subject of much debate between the administration, present fraternity members, and the legal owners of fraternity property, the alumni corporations. This debate culminated last spring in the fraternity members' rejection of a proposal by the Deans that the College assume legal ownership of the houses.

Since that time, the College has drawn up a new proposal, the main points of which were discussed last Saturday morning, October 5, by Dean of the College, Dennis O'Brien, Dean of Students, Erica Wonnacott, various members of the alumni corporations, some active fraternity members, and representatives of the Student Forum.

The agreement consists of four main points. The credit given by the College to fraternity members for room and board, or rebate, would be equivalent to the charge per student for students living and eating in on-campus facilities.

The President of the College would appoint one voting member to the fraternity board.

Middlebury would acquire the right to place students in fraternity housing if no on-campus housing were available. Such a student would receive a full rebate from the College and would be required to pay the room and board charges of the fraternity.

Finally, the College would recieve the first option to acquire property owned by a fraternity should that fraternity cease to exist. Fraternities would be paid "fair market-value" for this property. In the event a disagreement should arise over whether a fraternity still functioned, a three man committee consisting of the President of the College, the President of the fraternity involved, and a third member agreed on by both parties would make the final decision.

Opening remarks at Saturday's meeting were made by Dean O'Brien, who summed up the events of the past two years and tried to make the basic position of the College clear. He added that members of the administration may differ on the question of which points in the agreement are negotiable.

At present, O'Brien said, the fraternities stand in a contradictory position in relation to the College. While being as on-campus facilities in terms of housing and inspection, they are treated as off-campus facilities in terms of billing.

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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vision: middlebury's farsightedness

proposals for development

By CLAIRE CHRISTMAN

Immediate and long-range projections for Middlebury's development as a town drew the attention of a varied community segment, last Thursday evening, October 3, 1974, at the Middlebury Union High School auditorium. Taxpayers, as well as students, arrived for a presentation by Vision, Inc., a Cambridge-based foundation, which specified options that Middlebury might follow in planning for future town development, and in working with existing structures to project a conscious interest in townscape improvement.

The meeting marked the third open consultation between Vision members and Middlebury residents-at-large. Primarily a "reaction meeting," Vision associates Ronald Fleming and Tom Bluerock sought the response of townspeople to their interpretation of the town fabric and their recommendations for its enrichment.

The Vision analysis reflected nearly five months of study of downtown Middlebury and its surrounding areas. On the initiative of the town Chamber of Commerce, a Vision task force first visited Middlebury in May. Intrigued by the town's potential for "conservative" renovation and development, Vision worked throughout the summer to determine the assets and problem areas of Middlebury's town scheme.

They sought definition of Middlebury's character as a small and historic Vermont town, while also observing the town's activity in the present. Their challenge was to incorporate the centralized and familiar nature of a one-street town into a plan which would also admit to the reality of economic growth.

To assess the amenities of the town, as well as its weaknesses, the Vision team conferred with merchants and town officials. They examined location, historic associations, site development, existing structures, and undefined areas in their efforts to devise an optimum town plan.

Traffic, in particular, was one of their practical concerns. The convergence of thru traffic on the town, along with local vehicles, has always congested Middlebury's roadways. Parking difficulties contribute to the problem, as well, and detract from easy access to most Main St. shops. A satisfactory appraisal of the traffic situation, then, and a working solution for it, formed one of Vision's crucial assignments.

Vision Presentation

Town manager, David Crawford, began Thursday's presentation by introducing Ron Fleming, executive director of Vision, Inc. Fleming explained that the operative theory behind his firm's work was "conservation," and that such a principle was well suited to Middlebury town. Vision planners, he said, attempted to accentuate the established and attractive features of any town, rather than impose a "search and destroy" mission upon it.

Fleming mentioned the historical past as a special interest of Vision, Inc. He indicated that a well-defined sense of town roots provided a cohesive connection between the town's present and its future.

One objective, therefore, of Vision would be to create a viable place in the overall town scheme for those reminders of an earlier Middlebury. Fleming also noted the contrast in the town between man-made sections and the natural environment.

Fleming argued for a strong focus on the natural aspects of Middlebury. Special emphasis was placed on Otter Creek. In fact, the river has been chosen by the Vision planners as the emblem for their Middlebury Townscape Improvement Project.

Fleming maintained that the river is presently overlooked as a town asset, and suggested that it become an alternate orientation to Main St. for future town enterprise. Ideally, Otter Creek might fix a new dimension in the town scheme, and thus draw off the pressure for space created by increasing economic growth. He added that Vision proposals for expansion along Otter Creek would respect the aesthetic value of the river and falls to the town. Fleming concluded these remarks by stating that the visual goal must ultimately answer to functional results.

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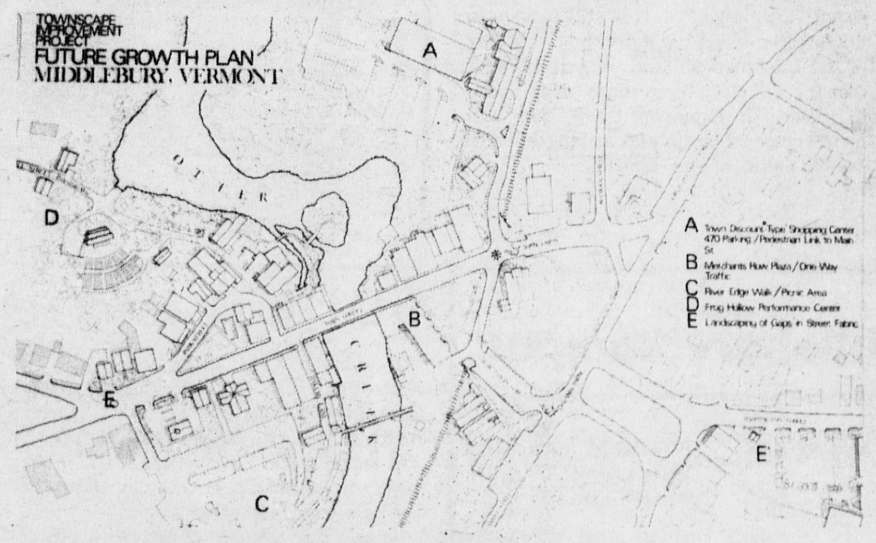


*175*th anniversary a fund and a celebration

By GINNY HINRICHS

Middlebury's 175th anniversary is November 1, 1975, and various members of the college community have been busy preparing for the big event. The preparations to date fall into two basic categories, the Anniversary Fund, and the plans for the celebration.

November 1 will mark the termination of the 175th Anniversary Fund which has been in progress for the past four years. Although colleges frequently solicit gifts through special fund drives, the 175th Anniversary Fund differs from others in that it encourages prospective donors to give money for endowment rather than for buildings.

Gifts fall into one of six categories: Resources for Teaching, Resources for Learning, Resources for Student Aid, Sustaining Resources, Academic and Performing Facilities, and Unrestricted Capital.

The first category, Resources for Teaching, includes endowed professorships and endowment for faculty salaries. The gifts to date will bring four new endowed professorships to Middlebury, including one art history professor and one studio art professor.

Resources for Learning consists of library endowment, and endowment for cultural resources. So far, the endowment for cultural resources has surpassed the goal that was originally set, but the library endowment has only fulfilled seventy percent of its goal.

Under student aid, the category of

continued on p. 12

freshmen slide into place

By CYNTHIA ROMNEY ('78)

The freshman class slid into their places this year as smoothly, if not as gracefully as could be wished. One still recognizes them easily by a shiny glaze that states "we're ready for action," and an air of confusion that says "but we keep missing it." By the time exams come around though, both of these facades should have rubbed off, leaving everyone in the Proctor lunch line with the same hang-dog expression.

As long as the glaze does last, it is not to be knocked. It is one of the refreshing qualities that belongs to the start of the school year. Without the Freshmen, Middlebury would, before running out of students, run out of momentum; with no one bringing in new theories to accompany their gripes, she would become stagnant, and undiversified.

To carry on this momentum, the freshman class does not have to contain outstanding qualities, or formulate unique demands. Of course to themselves they are of unique and primary interest; and to the fraternities at least half of the freshman class seems to be of great interest. In fact the class of '78 from what Fred Nueberger, Director of Admissions, says is basically the same as the class of '77, '76, '75, and probably, gasp..! the same as the future class of '79. This basic regularity is what in fact aids the newcomers in fitting into the school, quickly and easily.

Another reason the freshmen fit in so well is that one-fourth of them were accepted as early decision candidates. For those gifted and lucky one hundred students, Middlebury was a definite first choice. For many others, Middlebury was still a first or second choice, frequently with Williams being the other. The two schools are indeed similar enough, so that those who wished to go to one, would find herself (himself) happy and enthusiastic at the other college.

Enthusiasm, like its counterpart apathy, luckily enough, is extremely contagious. The overall feeling freshman week was one of relief to finally be in college, along with excitement, and nervousness in future expectations. This feeling, combined with the plentiful free beer and music, created an excellent atmosphere for meeting people, and making friends. The hours which were not devoted to finding your way (map in hand) from Munroe to Stewart and back, getting lost a minimum of three times; or joining an all-nighter outside McCullough in preregistration festivities, were spent bumping into fellow freshmen.

"Freshman?"

"Yes, what's your name?"

"Jim; where are you from?"

"Hepburn, and you?"

"Allen, see you around."

"Sure." and you quickly forget each others name, along with four hundred and sixty-five others.

Most freshmen will agree that their good spirits come from the natural beauty of the Vermont area; as well as from the friendliness of upperclassmen, faculty and townspeople. The idea of sullen or self-contained Vermonters, so imbedded in their land that they have lost the power of speech, was quickly found to hold little truth.

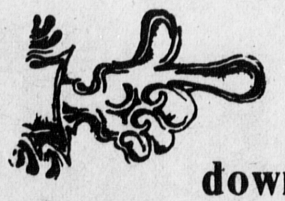
Truly, something in the atmosphere makes freshmen, who for most of their high school life have been looked down upon as 'brainy' or 'overly studious' and so not included as members of their class come out of themselves and become part of an exciting new 'norm'. Many, for the first time with people of the same interests, and intellectual abilities, are furthering these abilities in different ways, as can be seen by the large numbers who commute to the library, gyms, choir, or Alibi, depending on the hour or day of the week.

The abilities of the freshman class are as a whole the same as for the other classes, but with a slight shift towards the arts being apparent in the last few years. Middlebury once, and still known for its language department is now telling people that it excels in other fields as well. It has the best orchestra that it has ever had and the word is spreading around. Fred Nueberger says that he looks out for candidates with special musical abilities when interviewing high school seniors.

The drama department, now splitting off from the English department, will hopefully be able to offer more courses, though it will only offer a concentration in drama and not a major. Biology, also, is becoming a favorite with the last few graduating classes, and seems to remain so with the class of '78. It is still to soon to tell though, where the individual interests of the freshmen will lie. Hopefully Middlebury will offer them many new fields to explore. In exploring these, they will form newer interests and at length leave behind some of the old.

thumbs

"Thumbs" is a new feature designed to acknowledge and appraise great moments in Middlebury's history.



up

to Dan Motte, John Glascoe, and Bob Lardon, the winners of last week's "read Nader and win a prize contest."

to those who helped us find a fuse.

to vacation.

.....

down

to those responsible for removing the basketball nets and volleyball equipment from McCullough gym.

A Profile of the Class of 1978

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES — MEN

CEEB Range	VERBAL Applied	VERBAL Accepted	VERBAL Matriculated	MATHEMATICAL Applied	MATHEMATICAL Accepted	MATHEMATICAL Matriculated
80	0	0	0	6	4	0
70-79	160	68	16	390	160	61
60-69	658	208	100	815	212	112
50-59	767	151	93	564	69	47
40-49	321	36	23	166	21	11
Below 40	72	7	3	29	4	4
Not Available	46	4	2	54	4	2
Total	2024	474	237	2024	474	237

SECONDARY SCHOOL — RANK IN CLASS — MEN

Rank In Class	PUBLIC Applied	PUBLIC Accepted	PUBLIC Matriculated	PRIVATE Applied	PRIVATE Accepted	PRIVATE Matriculated
Top Quintile (1st Dec)	449	204	84	130	71	33
(2nd Dec)	251	36	24	92	37	25
2nd Quintile	274	26	17	174	26	14
3rd Quintile	92	8	5	91	7	3
4th Quintile	32	0	0	45	5	4
5th Quintile	11	1	1	27	2	1
Not Available	78	16	8	278	35	18
Total	1187	291	139	837	183	98

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES — WOMEN

CEEB Range	VERBAL Applied	VERBAL Accepted	VERBAL Matriculated	MATHEMATICAL Applied	MATHEMATICAL Accepted	MATHEMATICAL Matriculated
80	0	0	0	1	1	1
70-79	188	98	30	225	125	50
60-69	811	247	122	841	227	108
50-59	838	94	59	831	88	52
40-49	312	15	8	269	14	9
Below 40	58	9	5	40	8	4
Not Available	20	5	2	20	5	2
Total	2227	468	226	2227	468	226

SECONDARY SCHOOL — RANK IN CLASS — WOMEN

Rank In Class	PUBLIC Applied	PUBLIC Accepted	PUBLIC Matriculated	PRIVATE Applied	PRIVATE Accepted	PRIVATE Matriculated
Top Quintile (1st Dec)	872	259	123	154	52	21
(2nd Dec)	317	29	16	109	26	16
2nd Quintile	169	7	4	118	13	8
3rd Quintile	33	2	1	85	2	0
4th Quintile	8	3	1	39	4	3
5th Quintile	1	1	1	7	0	0
Not Available	103	22	12	214	48	20
Total	1503	323	158	724	145	68

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commitment

A commitment to ease the suffering and misfortunes of the world population is a goal many students share, through medicine, education, theology, ecology, and social work. Everyone likes helping others in some way or another. What is the best, most effective way?

At a lecture sponsored by the Christian Science Organization, Tuesday night, in Proctor Lounge, an answer was given. The lecture was entitled "Commitment: A Christian Science Approach." The speaker was Roy Linnig, an authorized teacher, practitioner, and lecturer of Christian Science, from Deerfield, Illinois.

He began his lecture by saying that existence is subjective; that what we experience is the result of our thinking. Therefore, whether our life is happy and orderly or frantic and disorganized depends on how we think. If everything is thought, and matter is unreal (as Christian Science teaches), then the only approach to any problem is a spiritual one.

Spiritual thinking is radical and revolutionary. Jesus healed by spiritual means, by a "spiritually mental method" as Mr. Linnig described it. Jesus demonstrated Christ, the healing and saving power of God. An example is his healing of the centurion's servant (Matt. 8:5-13). Jesus commanded his followers, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which in heaven is perfect" (Matt. 5:48).

Is it possible to be perfect? Christian Science teaches that God is Mind and Spirit, and that man, as God's image and likeness (Gen. 1:27), is already and always spiritual and perfect. As matter does not exist, it is only thought that must be healed in any problem. The way to help the world is to start with ourselves.

Can it be so simple? Yes! Healing in Christian Science is merely establishing one's relationship with God. Prayer is knowing God's and man's perfection; it is to understand clearly spiritual reality. The lecturer gave an example of how a malignant growth on his hand was quickly healed by this method.

Committed to helping the world, we can achieve most by a spiritual approach, by getting to the real root of any problem, which lies in thought.

attorney general candidates defend themselves

By GINNI JONES

Criminal legislation and utility regulation were the primary topics of discussion at the Environmental Quality Candidates' Forum, held October 2 in Munroe Faculty Lounge. Candidates Nancy Kaufmann (Liberty Union), Jerome Diamond (Democrat), and incumbent Kimberley Cheney (Republican) stated their positions and responded to questions from an audience of about 25 students and townspeople..

Cheney and Diamond were against the legalization of marijuana, which Kaufmann advocated. Kaufmann claimed that the prosecution of "victimless crimes" such as marijuana use, impedes the law -enforcement agencies' "real job".

Another criminal legislation measure that Kaufmann suggested was to "revamp the correctional system." Diamond was in favor of capital punishment, but Cheney and Kaufmann were "morally opposed" to it. Cheney did believe, however, that some people need to be imprisoned. Kaufmann said, "The whole prison system corrupts both prisoner and guard. It cannot be a healthy atmosphere where people are denied basic civil rights."

Kaufmann also spoke against mental institutions. She said, "Being committed against one's will is a difficult concept for me to understand." Kaufmann felt that the behavior modification programs used in mental institutions were "experiments for the procedures and techniques that will be used on all of us in the future." She said that since most of the people in the institutions present no danger to others, an improved economic situatioon would provide a solution to mental hospitals by allowing these people to stay with their families.

Cheney said that improving the conditions at mental hospitals would require increasing their funds, but the attorney general has no control over these appropriations. He added that, in legal issues, he has helped provide for judicial review of those who are committed to these institutions. According to Cheney, "being committed is virtually the same as being put in jail, so they should have a right to due process."

Kaufmann advocated prosecuting Windsor State prison for being "cruel and unusual punishment," and thus against the Constitution. Cheney said this prison is "so medieval that no person with any compassion or humanity would send people there."

Diamond advocated minimum mandatory sentences for felonies, to help reduce crime. Kaufmann and Cheney disliked this idea. Kaufmann thought it would not result in equal treatment; "We would still have poor people and blacks in prison, not Rockefellers."

Diamond claimed that there is "an organized crime problem" in Vermont, and there is currently no group to deal with it. He therefore advocated the creation of an organized crime task force.

Utility Rates

Regulation of utility rates is a major job for the attorney general, according to Kaufmann. She suggested public ownership of utilities and a moratorium on the operation and development of nuclear power plants.

Diamond wanted the state to vote on the future of nuclear plants, so the people could decide whether to allow them, or place a moratorium on them. He added that Vermont is the only state which has the right to regulate its atomic plant, and Vermont Yankee gave Vermont that right. Diamond suggested, however, that this agreement might not hold up in court, so its status should be determined before another nuclear plant is allowed in Vermont

Cheney point out that the nuclear power issue must be dealt with responsibly. Since nuclear power provides 43% of Vermont's electricity, '—it would be irresponsible to close down Vermont Yankee," especially while trying to lower electricity costs. Cheney, therefore, did not advocate a nuclear power moratorium, "as long as we have the power to intervene."
tervene."

The candidates agreed that the attorney general should be the "people's lawyer." Diamond and Kaufmann said that when there is a conflict between the interests of the governor and of the people, the attorney general should take the side of the people.

Cheney disagreed, saying that in the case of a conflict, the attorney general should use his "own conscience and legal judgment." He added that, although his main focus is "what is good for the majority of the people of Vermont," he also has many state agencies as clients. For example, he has represented environmental agencies requiring towns to build sewers.

Diamond admitted that the attorney general's office also represents state agencies, but when it conflicts with the people's interest, the attorney general should tell the state agency to find other counsel.

During this argument, Diamond mentioned a time when the attorney general should have proscecuted a state agency which was acting illegally, but did not. Cheney interrupted, explaining that the example was from before he became the attorney general. Cheney said that theimplication that he had been attorney general at that time showed "a lack of integrity and honor."

Top to bottom:
Kim Cheney (Rep.), Nancy Kaufmann (L.U.), Jerry Diamond (Dem.).

...on the way to the forum

Susie Ebling '75

By E. O'NEILL

Middlebury's connection with the Governor's Commission on Student Affairs, The Student Course Guide, and Finance Committee proposals were the primary topics of discussion at the September 29 Student Forum meeting.

President Brad Gay '76 began the meeting by making two announcements. He reminded the members that they were allowed only four unexcused absences from meetings and that, excluding absences for medical or academic reasons, any member found in violation would be immediately suspended from the Forum. Gay went on to mention that Dean O'Brien would like to keep in touch with the Forum, and that he wished to have lunch with small groups of Forum members at the SDU's for this purpose.

Gay then turned the floor over to Mary Jane Tuohy '77 and Ellen Leary '75, Middlebury's representatives to the Governor's Commission on Student Affairs. This commission is composed of students sent from colleges throughout Vermont. Although they rarely meet with the governor, they do meet regularly to discuss issues and problems common to most colleges at luncheon meetings hosted by the various colleges represented.

Leary mentioned that there was a large group of people involved in this commission, but that no goals had been set and that things were pretty much up in the air as a result. Last year's commission was not coordinated at all and the entire year was wasted. If that was any indication of things to come, Leary and Tuohy were undecided as to whether

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accused rapist captured

By MARK FELSENTHAL

Middlebury College gets a fair share of visitors, but rarely one like Norman Jerome Rochville. After a brief visit on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of last month, Rochville was arrested by the Middlebury police on the charge of raping a 55 year old invalid woman in Vergennes three days earlier.

A bearded 57 year old with long blond hair, Rochville was first seen on Wednesday by Bonnie Murray, a dispatcher for the local police. Miss Murray noted that he fit the description of a "Be on the Alert" bulletin issued by the Montpelier police and notified Police Sergeant Halbert.

In the late afternoon, Rochville wandered into Voter Hall, apparently in search of liquor and cigarettes, according to senior Anne Thompson.

"He seemed rather dazed," remarked Ms. Thompson. She added that the "only thing he seemed coherent on was alcohol and cigarettes." After Ms. Thompson and her friend, Joan Ingram, convinced Rochville that he could not find any alcohol for sale on campus, he left and began to ask passer-bys for cigarettes.

Another Voter resident, Claire Hibbard '77, called Campus Security after she heard his verbal wanderings out in the lounge. Campus Security had also been provided with a description of the man accused of committing the rape. Security, in turn, notified the police, and Rochville was taken into custody by Sargeant Halbert soon afterwards, who turned him over to Camptain Bushey of the Montpelier police.

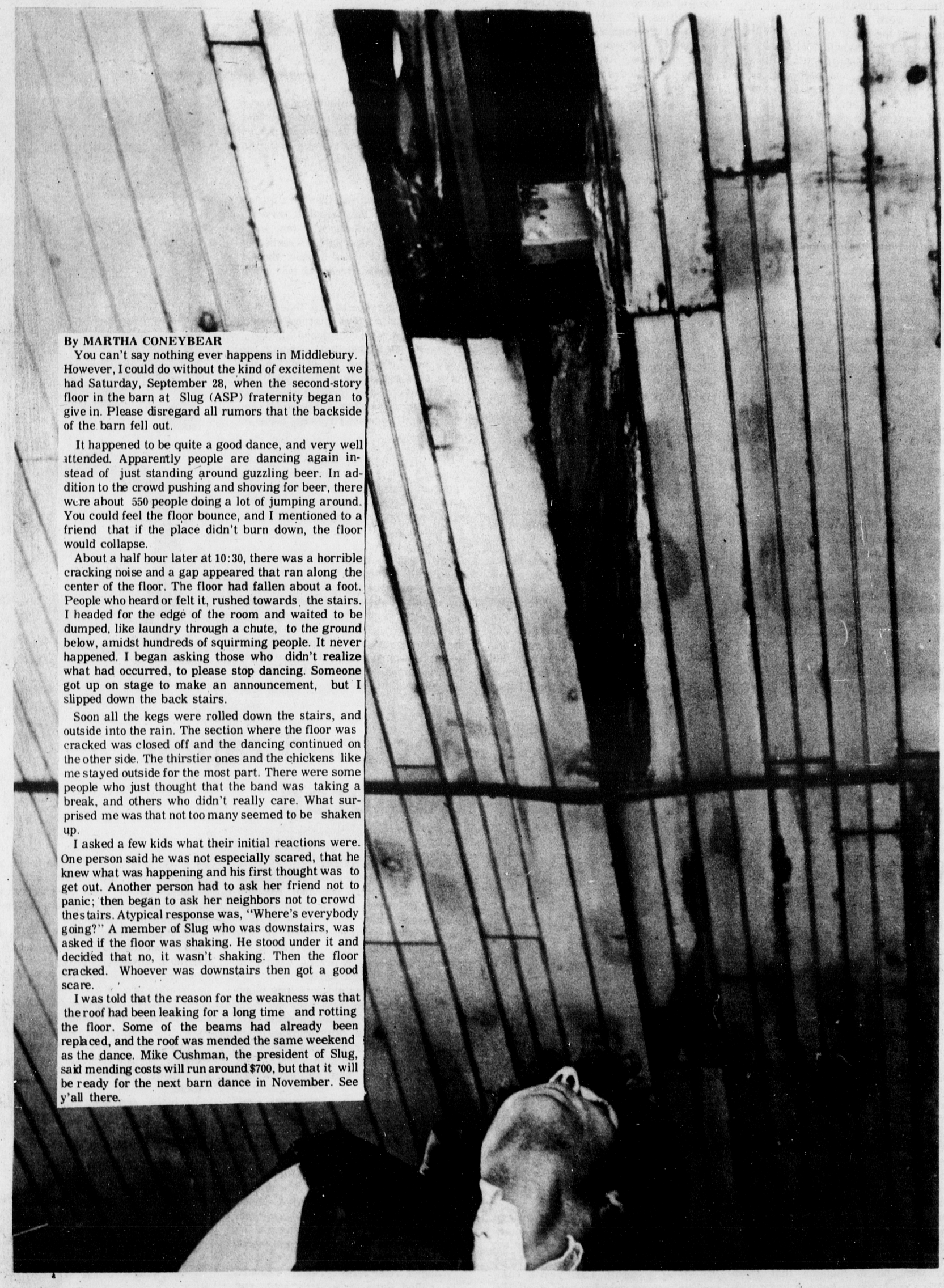
Ms. Thompson noted that Rochville was "polite, but I could see he could become violent if anybody interfered with his getting liquor." He claimed to be the best panhandler around."

Earlier in the afternoon, Rochville had been at the Science Center where he tried to get a diamond ring appraised, claiming that he had found it while hitchhiking. A little later, he tried his hand at getting cigarettes and liquor in Proctor.

Rochville, originally from the Albany area, has a long police record. Bail was set at $5000.

the middlebury campus

and the band played on



By MARTHA CONEYBEAR

You can't say nothing ever happens in Middlebury. However, I could do without the kind of excitement we had Saturday, September 28, when the second-story floor in the barn at Slug (ASP) fraternity began to give in. Please disregard all rumors that the backside of the barn fell out.

It happened to be quite a good dance, and very well attended. Apparently people are dancing again instead of just standing around guzzling beer. In addition to the crowd pushing and shoving for beer, there were about 550 people doing a lot of jumping around. You could feel the floor bounce, and I mentioned to a friend that if the place didn't burn down, the floor would collapse.

About a half hour later at 10:30, there was a horrible cracking noise and a gap appeared that ran along the center of the floor. The floor had fallen about a foot. People who heard or felt it, rushed towards the stairs. I headed for the edge of the room and waited to be dumped, like laundry through a chute, to the ground below, amidst hundreds of squirming people. It never happened. I began asking those who didn't realize what had occurred, to please stop dancing. Someone got up on stage to make an announcement, but I slipped down the back stairs.

Soon all the kegs were rolled down the stairs, and outside into the rain. The section where the floor was cracked was closed off and the dancing continued on the other side. The thirstier ones and the chickens like me stayed outside for the most part. There were some people who just thought that the band was taking a break, and others who didn't really care. What surprised me was that not too many seemed to be shaken up.

I asked a few kids what their initial reactions were. One person said he was not especially scared, that he knew what was happening and his first thought was to get out. Another person had to ask her friend not to panic; then began to ask her neighbors not to crowd the stairs. Atypical response was, "Where's everybody going?" A member of Slug who was downstairs, was asked if the floor was shaking. He stood under it and decided that no, it wasn't shaking. Then the floor cracked. Whoever was downstairs then got a good scare.

I was told that the reason for the weakness was that the roof had been leaking for a long time and rotting the floor. Some of the beams had already been replaced, and the roof was mended the same weekend as the dance. Mike Cushman, the president of Slug, said mending costs will run around $700, but that it will be ready for the next barn dance in November. See y'all there.

green mountain diversions

By SCOTT MORRISON

"Bottle digging? Hell, don't bother, I've got a stack from last night you can have if you need the money that badly. Kingsman's won't take bottles without labels anyway."

I am constantly amazed at the number of people who have never been introduced to the hobby of antique bottle collecting, yet it's one of the fastest growing hobbies in the country.

My bottling experience started four years ago at prep school in New Hampshire. One day while tramping through the woods I stumbled upon an old dumping area. Bottles of many shapes and colors littered the hillside where the dump was located.

These bottles were not like the ones I was accustomed to seeing, though. The glass was filled with bubbles, ripples, and swirls. The bottle necks were not screw tops, but thick, flared tops. No two bottles were alike in shape, size, or color. Some of them had embossings such as "Corbin's Worm Destroying Syrup," or "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," or "Schenck's Seaweed Tonic," or "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

I lugged them back to school, cleaned them, and set them on my window sill where the sun would shine through them. Since then I have dug all over New England and amassed two or three thousand different specimens. Whenever I travel now, my Estwing rock hammer accompanies me, in case I should see a place to excavate.

Bottles are becoming increasingly difficult to find. As more people become interested, and as the older collectors dig more areas, the most obvious bottling spots are exhausted. Therefore, it is now necessary to go farther from population centers in order to find unpicked dumps. Northern Vermont is ideal, although there is some evidence of people digging in the area.

Finding old dumps can be a very trying experience, especially to someone who does not know exactly where to look. First, one must locate a house or cellar hole which dates from the nineteenth century or earlier. (An easy way to tell an old house is by a center chimney or cut-stone foundation.) After locating a house from this time period, the bottler searches for the old dumping area that accompanied the house. During the last century there were seldom town dumps, except in tightly populated areas, so most old houses will have nearby dumps.

The dump is usually behind the house, most often on uncultivatable land areas such as a ravine, a river bank, or an exposed area of bedrock. Often people would carry their trash to the edge of their property, at the corner of a stone wall. Some of the more easy-going types would simply drop their trash out a back window.

I have even heard of a find in New Hampshire where the nineteenth century occupants of a house dropped their bottles in between interior and exterior walls for insulation.

Nature's litter of a century has often obscured the debris, so one must constantly be scanning the ground for a protruding shaft of rusted metal or a fleeting glint of glass. The oldest dumps, those which contain the crudest and most valuable bottles, are the hardest to discover by eye. The most avid and affluent collectors resort to the purchase of a metal detector to seek out the invisible spots.

How does one know if his bottle is an antique? The easiest way is tracing the mold seam up the bottle neck. If the seam goes directly up through the neck just below the lip, the bottle has been produced automatically, sometime after 1903.

A quick look at one of last night's beer bottles will illustrate the automatic mold seam. Needless to say, there are some beautiful machine made bottles, but the great majority are monotonous. Most serious collectors only bother with the most shocking of machine-made bottles.

To work backwards, between 1903 and approximately the mid-nineteenth century, bottles were blown by hand into a mold. After the body of the bottle was blown into the mold through the neck, the glass blower added a lip. On these applied-lip bottles, the mold seam fades out just before the lip. Bottles from this period are worth between twenty-five cents and more than two hundred dollars.

Before the 1850's, bottles were generally free-blown. Since there was no mold, there was no mold seam, nor were any two bottles exactly alike. These free-blown bottles, and some of the oldest mold-blown, bottles will have a jagged ring of glass on the bottom called a pontil mark. This was the result of a metal rod (called a pontee), with a molten blob of glass on one end, that was stuck to the bottle just after blowing so the hot bottle could be handled and the lip affixed.

After the bottle cooled sufficiently, the rod was snapped off, leaving a jagged scar. Pontil and free-blown bottles are usually worth at least ten dollars, and sometimes two hundred dollars or more.

There are many publications concerning bottles, but the best perhaps is Cecil Munsey's **Collecting Bottles.** John P. Adams has three paperbacks out which deal with identification and pricing and are ideal for beginners.

Bottles have numerous practical uses. My most colorful ones I leave in my window where the sun brings out their color. They also make nice vases and water containers. A small flask with a cork from Ben Franklin's makes an inconspicuous cold weather companion. Embossed bottles with names of friends like "Allan's Anti-Fat", "Smith's Green Mountain Renovator", "Brady's Malt-Whiskey", or "Brown's Instant Relief for Pain" make superb gifts.

The rush of unearthly relics from over a century ago has not diminished for me over the last four years. The bottles you unearth characterize the family whose dump you are searching. Are there many nineteenth century medicinals, or are the bottles all whiskeys?

The old dump at my prep school yielded contained occasional wine and whiskey containers among the hundreds of inkwells and food bottles, suggesting that maybe the nineteenth century student and his Saturday night activities had not been too different from the present time.

Thanks to Ward Oliver for his continuing help with this series.

john deere—can you dig him?

By HOPE ROSHETAR

Later this year, anyone interested in archeology or just curious about the history of the town of Middlebury will have an opportunity to experience first-hand an historical-archeological dig. Students from the Addison County Vocational High School, under the direction of Mr. William Murphy, an amateur archeologist, and member of the American Historical Archeological Society, will attempt to excavate the remains of the blacksmith shop where John Deere was apprenticed.

According to Mr. Murphy, students studying forestry at the high school will survey the area this fall, mapping out exactly where the dig will take place. Work is scheduled to begin sometime in the spring when the weather gets warmer.

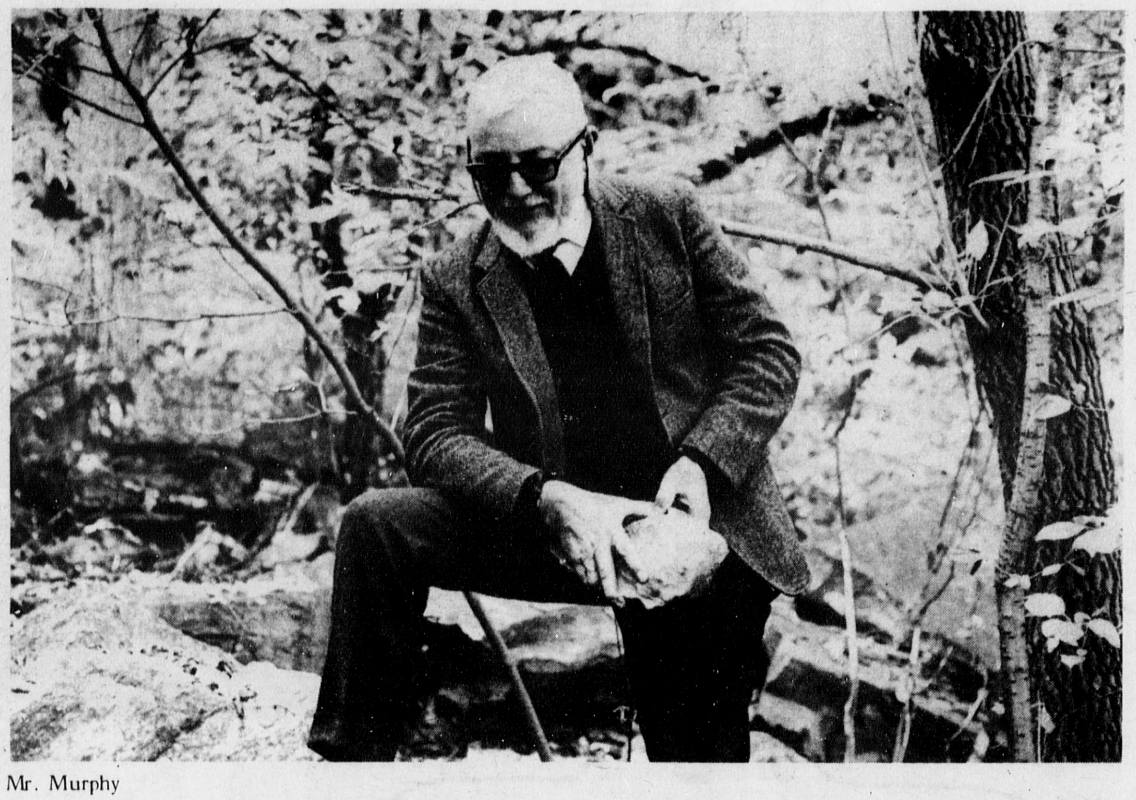
Everyone who has walked along Main Street is aware of the story of John Deere, the inventor of "The Plow That Broke the Plains". Deere was apprenticed in the blacksmith shop of Captain Benjamin Lawrence from 1821 to 1825. In 1836 he left Middlebury for Illinois, where in 1837, he build the first steel moldboard plow.

Capt. Lawrence's shop, which was located on land now owned by Mr. Franklin Campbell, will be excavated. Mr. Campbell is enthusiastic about the entire project.

We were able to visit the site with Mr. Murphy. Walking down Frog Hollow about 50 yards past the Alibi, Mr. Murphy suddenly turned into the wooded area that separates the road from Otter Creek. To the inexperienced eye, it is merely an overgrown area with some trash scattered around. However, Mr. Murphy pointed out large foundation stones and unmarked bricks of the sort used to build in those days.

Murphy also found some rusted pieces of metal on the surface which may have been tools used in the blacksmith shop. Hopefully, the students will be able to find bottles, horseshoes, tools, and other artifacts when they dig.

Mr. Murphy then described the area in that time. It seems that during the 1800's, Middlebury was an extremely prosperous town, due mainly to the numerous factories and mills that lined Frog Hollow and the banks of Otter Creek. These included wool mills (to service the many sheepfarms), saw mills, gun factories, forging shops, and of course, blacksmith shops.



Mr. Murphy

Today, only a few of these structures are standing. They are the buildings which house the Crafts Center and the Alibi.

Over the years, the factories of Middlebury have been subject to many fires, and some have never been rebuilt. With the decline of sheep farming, Middlebury's industrial center slowed to a near stop. To emphasize the difference in the appearance of Middlebury between then and now, Mr. Murphy took us to the Sheldon Museum to view drawings and fire maps of the period. There was a marked difference in the number of large buildings. Only woods remain where there was once a factory community.

The actual excavation should prove fascinating even to those with only a mild interest in the history of the town. It will be conducted in the usual archeological manner, with the land being divided into three foot squares. The work will then proceed systematically, section by section.

Any artifacts the students might find will be donated to the town. These artifacts may then be used in a reconstruction of the blacksmith shop which may be built for the Bicentennial Celebration.

Participants in the dig are not limited to students at the Vocational Center. Anyone from the town or the College who is interested is welcome.

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Business Manager
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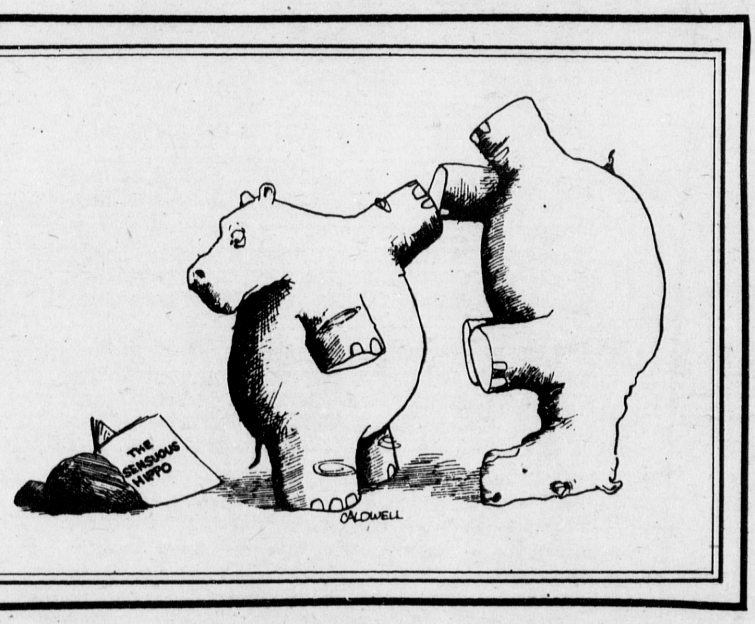

arts people!

The Campus needs
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"joy in every land"

By CAROL M[illegible]E

This October third, the Thursday series was presented by the Performing Arts Foundation of New York City in a program entitled "Joy in Every Land." The audience in McCullough Gymnasium was treated to a repertoire of ethnic songs and dances performed by six artists, each a native of the country he represented : Maldwyn Pate from Wales, Sumilco Murashima from Japan, Hope Sherman from the United States, Luines Luinos from Haiti, Richard Clairmont from Canada, and Ching Valdes from the Philippines.

The thirteen different dances and songs performed by these artists contained a delightful variety of costume and color.

The bearded, knicker-clad Maldwyn Pate from Wales depicted European history and tradition in two numbers. One of them was a humorous song voiced in a Cockney accent, "My Word, You Do Look Queer;" the other number, which tells of a Welsh farmer who begins a song calling for his goats but ends up confusedly, is a tongue-twister.

Religious tradition was portrayed in the Indonesian Bali dancer's ceremonial "Butterfly Dance." This "Butterfly Dance," of delicate, tiptoeing, and fragile movement, is performed in Indonesia as a ritual dance outside the temple. The second religious dance was Haitian. The dance begins with a dark-skinned native entering carrying a bowl of fruit on her head. A man dances in, the woman sits and watches his stomach-shivering dance performed in dedication to the goddess of beauty.

The Spanish number was an effective combination of traditional modes of Spanish expression. The performance displayed both the castanet-clicking and rapid pace heel-stomping familiar in classical flamenco dances.

Following the Spanish dance, Sumilco Murashima of Japan provided a change of pace with a quiet and soft-lilting vocal performance.

A second change of pace was presented by the artist from Quebec. Richard Clairmont, looking every inch like a white-faced Marcel Marceau, enacted two pantomime skitches. In the first, "The Saturday Night Dance," he portrayed a Quebec greaser who failed, comically, in his attempts to secure a dancing partner of his own height. In the second sketch, "The Nervous Surgeon," he played the part of a grossly incompetent surgeon, who, when through with the operation, realizes he has left his wristwatch inside his patient's stomach.

Hope Sherman and her partner depected American dance by their 1920's Charleston performance.

The final dance of "Joy in Every Land," the Philippine wine service dance, brought the afternoon's performance to an exciting climax. With one half-filled glass of wine balancing on her head, and one glass in either hand, Ching Valdes proceeded to go through various strange contortions. Since, in the audience's eye, it looked as if the wine glasses would surely fall or spill, the contortions were indeed incredible. The dancer completed her wine-serving dance successfully, however. And with her performance, concluded this original collage of century-honored, traditional dances and international ethnic songs.

the middlebury campus

thursday series-

operatic selections

and piano too

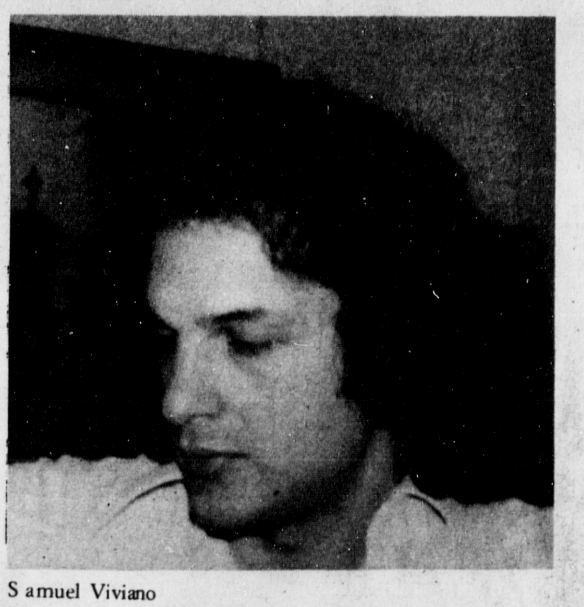
Miss Sandra Sliker, mezzo-soprano, will present a program of songs and operatic selections as the program on the Thursday Series, October 17 at 4:15 p.m. in the Johnson Center Gallery. She will be accompanied by Mr. Samuel Viviano, pianist.

Miss Sliker, assistant professor of music at Johnson State College, also teaches voice at Middlebury College. She received her degrees from the Pennsylvania State University where she was a scholarship student, and continued her studies at the Julliard School of Music. Her teachers include Raymond Brown, Rosalie Snyder, and Ellen Repp.

A finalist in the Boston Opera auditions, and a participant in the "Opera-in-Salzburg" workshop last summer, her operatic roles in recent productions include that of the witch in the Vermont Opera Theater's statewide tour of "Hansel and Gretel" and the role of Baba in Menotti's "The Medium". She will soon appear in the role of Dorabella in the Vermont Opera Theater's forthcoming production of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte". In addition to solo appearances with the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra and recitals throughout the east, Miss Sliker is also the conductor of the Johnson State College Concert Choir.

Mr. Viviano teaches piano at Johnson State College and Middlebury. Awarded a scholarship at the Julliard School where he earned his degrees, he also has studied at Colombia University. He has studied under such teachers as Olga Stroumillo and Adele Marcus. Prior to coming to Vermont, he taught at Hunter College and Bronx House Music School. He has concertized throughout the east as a solo recitalist, most recently in Charlotte, North Carolina, and New York City, and has established a two-piano team with Genaro Santoro at Johnson State College.

Sandra Sliker



Samuel Viviano

cabaret and potpourri

forum...

continued from p. 3

Middlebury should remain a member.

Membership requires that each college must sponsor a luncheon meeting sometime during the year. They brought the problem to the Forum's attention now because Middlebury was scheduled to host the commission during October and certain preparations would have to be made quickly, in that case.

The Forum's discussion indicated that they, too, were generally apprehensive about the situation, but the representatives reminded them that when it was coordinated in past years, the commission was quite good.

The commission was largely responsible for the mass student vote registrations on campuses in 1972. As well, it was involved in defending campus employees' rights and in helping to prevent McDonald's from hurting college student employees by manipulating the minimum wage laws. The Forum finally decided that it would continue to send the representatives and that they would request the commission to postpone Middlebury's luncheon to a later date.

In the meantime, if the representatives felt that the commission was going to accomplish something this year, the Forum would vote the money for the luncheon and maintain Middlebury's full member status.

That business concluded, the next item on the agenda was elections for the Faculty Athletic Policy Committee. This committee reviews the school's sport calendar intramurals, and would decide whether a student on probation could play in a sport. It would also decide if a Middlebury team which has received a bid for post-season tournament play can accept that bid.

Those elected were Greg Adams '76 and Sally Wood '75. Both have played an intercollegiate sport and both had to quit this year for various reasons. Nevertheless, they wish to keep in contact with Middlebury's sports life and felt their experience would be a valuable asset to the committee.

Course Guide

The Forum then turned its attention to Felix Batista '77 , the new editor of the Student Course Guide. Batista was concerned with the expense and time involved in producing the course guide this semester. Since everything was started late, there was a substantial decrease in the options he could take. The bound version of the course guide that was handed out last year was quite expensive and required a great deal of time at the printers.

As a result, Batista sought the Forum's consent to change the guide into a stapled newspaper-type booklet, along the same lines as the 74-75 Middlebury Directory, which was quite cheap conparatively. The Forum, ever mindful of its tight financial conditions, voted in favor of this proposal, despite some last minute endeavors to save the 'more presentable' bound edition of the course guide.

Finance Proposals

Brad Gay then gave the floor to Paul Waterman '76, the chairman of the Finance Committee. Waterman wished to make some changes in the handbook regarding his committee's procedures. His first request was that any organization which would spend over twenty-five dollars or charge more than a twenty-five cent admission fee, would have to submit a statement to that effect two weeks in advance.

The reason for this, Waterman said, was because the present stipulation of one week was often not enough time because it did not give the committee time to consider the statement, nor did it give them a chance to exercise their control over the illegal actions of some organizations.

Waterman's second proposal was that organizations would have to submit only two budget summaries during the course of the year, instead of the present handbook statement that requires three. The budgets require a lot of time for thorough examination, he claimed, and the fall budget summaries were not worth that time since the committee would be reviewing the same thing during the Winter Term review of budget summaries.

The final proposal was to eliminate the Special Programs division of the Finance Committee. It is only a rubber stamp group, he said, since the entire committee had to make the final decision on all matters, anyway. The special programs fund, however, would remain intact, Waterman added.

All these proposals passed, but many members voiced strong opposition to the increasing trend in school politics that Waterman's last proposal exemplified. It seems that the demand for efficiency and centralization has resulted in the loss of many students' interpretations on issues as a result.

Tom Plumb then brought up the topic of stamps. Presently, stamps are not sold anywhere on campus. There are none in the bookstore because ten cent stamps rendered the old machines useless, and new machines were not made quickly enough to meet the demand.

Plumb asked for a Forum vote to allow the post office in Proctor to sell stamps at cost and not profit. It passed unanimously.

The final minutes of the Forum meeting were spent in considerable debate over Andy Reding. As former president and long time member of the Forum, Reding felt it was necessary to give the Forum some advice. The advice was to take the form of a forty-five minute speech, and the Forum was divided over whether Reding should speak. As it was already quite late, this speech would lose it s effect with an antagonistic audience, some said. Still other felt that since the speech was to be published there was no need to read it. The Forum voted to hear Reding's speech as the first item on the next week's agenda.

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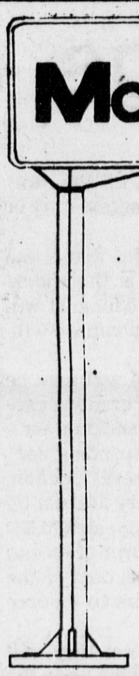

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editorial

legalize pot: bar knows best

Last month, the Vermont Bar Association voted to recommend the legalization of marijuana, to be sold in Vermont State Liquor Stores to anyone over 18 years of age.

The vote was far from unanimous, 32-24, only 56 of the more than 100 members voting. We suspect that the proposal would have been endorsed more strongly had the full membership voted, as those not attending might have agreed with the recommendation in principle, but were afraid to affix their names to such an endorsement. Lawyers, like politicians, have reputations to uphold and clients to keep. It is also not surprising that the proposal was sponsored by the Young Lawyers Division of the Bar.

The question of decriminalization, or outright legalization, of marijuana is answered with strong and often valid opinion on both sides. It is becoming increasingly apparent that heavy use of very potent pot can, indeed, result in personal harm, both psychological and physical.

The recent *Amherst Student Review* reports that research reveals that heavy and prolonged use of marijuana can result in permanent brain damage, chromosomal breakage, physical defects such as male breast development, and other ill effects. Harmful effects among casual users have yet to be proven, but it has become apparent that grass is not the harmless weed that many people would like to believe.

The other argument states that upwards of 30 million Americans have tried marijuana, and the "evil weed" has not produced a generation of lazy, lethargic, psychotic zombies. Quite the contrary, marijuana has become the drug of some more active, intellectual, and involved Americans.

Alcohol and cigarettes have proved harmful if abused, as well; yet they remain within the realm of the law, although governmentally controlled. The public image of marijuana has changed drastically since the "Reefer Madness" days of the Forties and Fifties, but the attitude of the law has not.

It is clear that legislation and the threat of severe penalties have not significantly curbed the use of pot. Although the drug is abused, a twenty year prison term, as is sometimes the sentence in Texas courts for possession of less than one ounce, cannot be justified. There are gross discrepancies in the marijuana laws among the states, with a great fluctuation of emphasis on enforcement, as well.

The Bar's proposal has met with generally unfavorable opinion from Vermont officials, from Governor Salmon on down. Many of these officials are up for reelection next month, and a positive stand on pro-marijuana legislation could hurt in this highly conservative state. They also fear a mass immigration of people seeking a haven from harsh pot laws. This, they fear, would swell the already inflated unemployment figures.

In Oregon, however, where pot was decriminalized months ago, no such increase in population has been reported as a result of the legislation.

Other states must follow Oregon's example, hailing it as a sane and just action. A nationwide review with sweeping reform as a result must be forthcoming.

We applaud the action of the Vermont Bar Association, hoping to see swift legislative review aimed at the decriminalization or possible legalization of marijuana.

mrm

congress: things are getting better

By RALPH GARDNER

Though Nixon got away and we will be shivering again this winter, all the news coming out of Washington these days is not bad. As a matter of fact, Congress may be getting better.

There are two important measures being debated on the floor of the House and Senate that may be the harbingers of an era of reform. The first is the widely publicized Election Reform Bill that we have been anticipating for so long. It will probably be passed this week so that when we head for the polls next month we will feel comforted that something good came out of Watergate.

Major reforms included in the bill are: 1) Individual contributions will now be limited to $1,000 for any one candidate and no more than $25,000 for a group of candidates. Labor unions or professional groups can give up to $5,000 to a candidate for a primary, election or runoff or a total of $15,000 in all. 2) Public spending for Presidential elections will be limited to $20,000,000 per party for the general election. This money will be provided out of the tax check-off fund in the Treasury and not by influence seeking contributions. 3) House candidates will be able to spend only $70,000 for primary and general elections; Senate candidates only $100,000 in primaries and $150,000 in general elections. 4) An eight member commission, independent of the White House and Capitol Hill will have civil but not criminal powers to enforce campaign spending and donation laws.

These reforms are compromises. They might have been tougher. Yet they still represent major advances in electoral reform. And if any doubt remains as to the need for electoral reform, look at those notorious little gnomes that inhabit the corridors of Washington: the lobbyists. They are working especially hard to influence this fall's elections.

Hopefully, it will be their last chance. Watergate has driven them further underground, yet their money is still around. For example, maritime unions have given at least $330,000 to the Campaigns of Congressmen who supported the use of American tankers for the shipment of oil. The dairy co-ops are still milking the influence dollar for every cent it is worth and teachers' organizations have shelled out $600,000 to make their point. Reform is a necessity.

The second major reform bill would reorganize the House of Representatives. Known as the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, the goal of the bill is to even out the workload and the power distribution by limiting each member to one major committee, to split the Education and Labor Committee in half and to abolish both the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Internal Security Committee.

Needless to say, not everybody welcomed the reorganization proposal; especially not Wilbur Mills, the most powerful man in Congress. He attempted to kill the bill in private Democratic Caucus and since that failure, he and his comrades in opposition are trying to talk the bill to death. These maneuvers make no sense, they are attempting to retain the old order which has proved to be slow and often ineffectual.

So why does Mr. Mills refuse to let the proposal pass? Because Wilbur Mills is the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which operates without subcommittees. He is in complete control of taxation, Social Security, and Medicare, foreign trade, revenue sharing, pension legislation, welfare reform and unemployment insurance. If the new proposal were to pass, Ways and Means would lose control over many areas but still retain control of taxation and Social Security. However, Mr. Mills wants the whole pie.

The argument, that the House should be dealing with real problems like inflation, instead of reformation, are unfounded. It is precisely because the House movement is so cumbersome that so many problems cannot be solved. It is because people like Wilbur Mills wield so much power that the House must content itself by attacking present problems with outmoded facilities.

It remains to be seen whether people like Mr. Mills will continue to have their way; if in their selfish desires to retain their powers and the past, they will overcome the necessities of the future and the aspirations of their younger, more reform-minded colleagues.

The future possesses the answer. But none, not even the most senior members of the House of Representatives, whose words have filled the chambers of the Capitol for the past few decades will argue that the future is on the side of their younger counterparts. It is their voices that will have the final word.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Last week's feature story on the **Valley Voice** is much appreciated. However, I do have some comments:

1) Why did Libby Sayre never speak with Publisher John Michael White, who would have been more than happy to meet with her?

2) You state that the **Voice** is distributed free to over 13,000 Valley residents, then state that students readership will fall off because students will be "forced" to purchase the paper.

I would like to point out that the vast majority of students, by their own choice, do not qualify as residents for purposes of taxation, obtaining drivers' licenses, or any myriad number of things. Why now, when something good comes along, should students suddenly claim 'resident' status?

Aside from this, the **Voice**, because it is new, is still struggling financially, and simply cannot afford to print an additional 2,000 plus copies to distribute free to temporary residents.

3) Your caption under that terrible, garish photograph of Liza Williams and Greg Dennis reads "Midd Kids who made it big." What about the third "Midd Kidd" (ugh!) "making it big" (yick) by working full time while being a full-time Independent Scholar here at Middlebury?

Ca va!

Susanna R. Sullivan '75
Production Manager for the Valley Voice

Production Managers' Comment:

Sorry, Susanna, you're the Midd Kid who made it even bigger.

To the Editor:

Friday night I was turned away from the bar at DU. Actually, I was refused service on the grounds that I am an "asshole," a "perfect example of a pseudo-intellectual," and a "fucking pinko commie prick," all of which are true in one way or another. The fellow behind the bar lookedas if he were about to become violent——he was already drunk——**so I left.**

It is not the intolerance and passion here which are shocking, however. Rather that one should encounter them so rarely at Middlebury. A liberal arts college is, after all, ostensibly a place where people seek truthful convictions diligently, and the diligent pursuit of truth cannot help but generate a certain amount of intolerance along the way.

I am obviously not calling my anonymous bartender an earnest seeker after truth. I don't know him well enough. Nor do I find his lack of restraint less than frightening. On the other hand, I find it heartening and in a way commendable that he should hold his convictions deeply and personally enough to be angered by something written in a newspaper. As a counter to Middlebury's generally bland, spineless atmosphere, this was refreshing.

Let us neither hate out enemies nor fear them——rather they should give us delight in the conflict and struggle that create growth.

Love,
Seth Steinzor

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb

after watergate, on trial

When the Watergate trial recommenced last week I went back and looked up the 245-page opening statement of John Dean which he delivered with a choir-boy's smile in a level voice in the glittering Senate marble Caucus Room, June 25, 1973, while his second wife with the honey-colored hair (the one with whom he honeymooned of $4,850 "borrowed" from the Nixon re-election fund) sat behind him. And I had long, long thoughts. And I thought I heard somebody murmur Mene, Mene, Tikal Upharsin.

The 1968 presidential election, you remember, was very close. Hubert Humphrey got 42.7 percent of the popular vote and Richard Nixon got 43.4 percent, a majority of only 500,000 out of 73 million votes cast, and if California had gone to Hubert Humphrey (he lost it by 223,000) the election would have gone to the House. And if Hubert had won he probably would have been reelected in 1972 and would be finishing his second term now and we wouldn't have had Watergate.

Yet a Watergate would have come, I think, sooner or later. As Peter Kumpa points out, Watergate needs three things and they all come together in 1972 -- the growing and excessive poser of the executive (which hasn't been checked); a time of division and turbulence like that which followed the poisonous Vietnam war (which is still wreaking its "future revenge" on us by the worst inflation in history); and an amoral president, a reclusive, paranoid figure whom we had thoroughly trained in the anything-goes school of American politics.

So lights blazed, TV cameras showed their red "on" signal, the Ervin committee hitched forward and John Dean began in an easy natural monotone that he kept up for five days:

"To one who was in the White House and became somewhat familiar with its inner workings, the Watergate matter was an inevitable outgrowth of a climate of excessive concern over the political impact of demonstrators, excessive concern over leaks, an insatiable appetite for political intelligence, all coupled with a do-it-yourself White House staff, regardlessof the law."

That's how he began, and five members of the do-it-yourself crew, stony-faced Mitchell, advertising man Haldeman, jaw-jutting Erlichman and the lesser figures, Mardian and Parkinson, sat in the court, and 70-year old Judge Sirica, son of an immigrant, looked over the heads of the men who had once run a government and who had thought so little of the Priest-President that in their private talks they had had no hesitation in interrupting him, contradicting him, and plotting out with him their "scenarios" to gull the public whom he regarded, after all, only as children. Looking down behind Sirica were the statues of Moses, Justinian, Hammurabi and Solon.

It was agile John Dean, that flexible young man so eager to please, with an inner toughness none of his superiors suspected, who decided that perjury is dangerous if you get caught at it and who concluded that the best way to avoid being made the scapegoat is to get to the prosecutor first. Senators couldn't believe what he said and every time they asked questions he came through with some further damning detail. There was more than he knew himself. "Keep a good list of the press people giving us trouble," the president told him, "we will make life difficult for them after the election." But what was this about tapes? He said that before he decided to turn state's evidence he had learned that the president had informed the government "that he had taped a conversation with me." What conversation -- what tape? About his alleged conversation in the Oval office?

"I do not know in fact if such a tape exists but if it does and has not been tampered with and is a complete transcript, I think that this committee should have that tape, because I believe that it would corroborate many of the things that this committee has aked me to testify about."

Weeks later, Alexander Butterfield unexpectedly revealed that everything said in the president's private office was secretly recorded; a year later the Supreme Court, 8-0, required the president to reveal 64 disputed tapes, and 17 days after that the president was out. He had lied to everybody.

But now comes a part in the drama really stranger than what has gone before. While Judge Sirica tries to impanel a jury, with Hammurabi watching over his shoulder, Gerald Ford, the first president since Washington, hand-picked for the job -- a nice man, an open man, an honorable man -- is voluntarily going before the House Judiciary subcommittee to tell why he pardoned Richard Nixon, without seeming to understand at all why it caused such stunning consternation. The popularity of no other new president has fallen so precipitously (and perhaps temporarily): 20 points on the Gallup poll. We needed that popularity to get us over the hand-wringing sacrifices of the anti-inflation fight. The popularity of the president, the lift he gave us after the sick-bed of Watergate, were national assets. A lot of that has gone.

Mr. Ford has been here, there, and everywhere. He was at the vast hotel ballroom of the Economic Summit where Sen Cranston delivered a memorable quip: Recession isn't completely bad: it has allowed every American to live in a more expensive neighborhood, without moving." He has been at his wife's bedside; he has met with leaders of four other big oil importing powers (inconclusively); he opened the World Bank session. The Administration's anti-inflation program and energy conservation will come at once. But I can only report that the atmosphere of this city is disturbed and finicky; the bounce has gone out. Why?

Mr. Ford looked at Nixon's CIA-intervention in Chile and thought it was all right. Undermining foreign governments is legitimate. The Russians do it. On the economic front the feeling grows that the Administration hasn't really got control: it used up a month in summits and the recession still deepens; the stock market casts a gloomy verdict. Then there is the pardon. Even Nixon never used executive privilege to cut prematurely across the legal process -- not only for crimes known but for any "he may have committed."

Every day of the Sirica proceeding recalls that the chief unindicted co'conspirator goes free. Then there is the give-away of the Nixon tapes, which Congress is trying to redress. And the Administration's uncertain signals to the Arab oil countries . . . Let's hope it pulls itself together soon.

pro-inflationary practices

By RALPH NADER

Before it is possible to expect anti-inflationary policies to come out of Washington, the Ford administration will have to ask itself if it is willing to oppose some old or proposed anti-inflationary practices.

Here is a handy check-list of pro-inflationary directions which many elected and appointed politicians would rather not talk about with citizens back home:

1. Campaign contributions are a major pro-inflationary force. By buying or renting the White House and Congress, industries can obtain tax privileges, subsidies, inflated contracts or lax enforcement, all of which fuel inflation. Less than $2 million in contributions by the Milk cartel in 1971 led to a reversed decision by the Department of Agriculture to raise price supports for milk. The result: an increase in the retail price for milk of $550 million the following year.

2. Weak or non-enforcement of the anti-monopoly laws permits anti-competitive practices and monopolistic tie-ups to keep prices artificially high. Where anti-monopoly enforcement is successful, prices have dropped in the affected areas, sometimes dramatically. Although both the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission believe there is rampant anti-competitive behavior and monopoly in industry and commerce at national, regional and local levels, their budgets for investigation and enforcement are ridiculously low. Their combined budgets for anti-monopoly actions are less for one year than General Motors grosses in fifteen hours.

3. Tax subsidies, cash subsidies and hidden subsidies pour out of Washington to America's large corporations in the profligate, unchecked style of an all-powerful business welfare system. The profit-glutted oil industry, for one, has been on tax welfare for years, paying in percentage terms about one-third in federal taxes of what a steel worker has to give to the Treasury.

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress filled a volume with descriptions of many kinds of subsidies to various industrial, maritime, agribusiness, banking and commercial interests. Most of these subsidy programs are exacted by determined lobbyists with White House connections and plenty of money for the responsive legislator's campaign and other needs. Huge defense contracts, replete with renegotiation for waste, prop up corporate goliaths too mismanaged to float on their own.

4. Certain forms of regulation by such agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board keep freight rates and airline rates going higher and higher. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which says it is against federal regulation, really means that the only federal regulation it is against are the few laws protecting the consumer.

The ICC truck freight rate and the CAB airline rate approvals foster price fixing which the truck and airline industries favor. And so does the Chamber of Commerce. Industry-supported regulation of transportation and communications by the federal government has cost consumers between $16 and $24 billion annually in the form of higher prices and waste, based on the best scholarly estimates of our regulated sector.

One form of deregulation which would gouge consumers out of $10 billion a year, according to estimates of Federal Power Commission economist David Schwartz, is ending price controls over new natural gas. Wall Street emissary William Simon, masquerading as Treasury Secretary, is the leading advocate in the Ford administration for getting this superinflationary legislation through Congress.

As if repeated price increases granted recently by the Federal Power Commission to the lushly profitable natural gas companies (mostly owned by the oil companies) were not high enough, Simon's latest anti-consumer craze would result in natural gas prices tripling in less than a year from their present record high level. Simon also wants to decontrol "old domestic oil," which now sells for a record $5.25 per barrel, so that it can go, he says, to $11 or $12 a barrel. Imagine what results these two moves would have in gasoline and fuel prices.

None of these hyperinflationary recommendations have anything to do with cost pressures or return on investment; they have everything to do with satisfying corporate greed of epic proportions.

6. Although the Ford administration, like its predecessor, talks about curbing waste in energy and bureaucracy, it is reluctant to apply the necessary muscle.

Reducing energy waste in industry, commerce, and products like automobile engines means reducing sales of the oil, gas, coal, and utility companies. In choosing between corporations and consumers, the White House wastes little time in being servile to the former.

7. The one move which Gerald Ford can make for helping consumers is to urge the Senate Republicans like Senator Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) to stop the filibuster and pass the Consumer Advocacy Bill, S. 707. Thus far, President Ford has been silent. So he needs to hear from consumers who are gritty enough to become active citizens and put this and other questions to their President and congressional representatives.

anniversary...

continued from p. 1

expendable scholarship and loan funds already has 248% of its goal, while endowed scholarships rest at 66.8% of the goal. People are more inclined to donate funds that will be spent outright, instead of setting up an endowed scholarship that would permit students to attend Middlebury over a number of years. For example, an endowed scholarship set up in 1900 could conceivably send a student to Middlebury in 1974.

The fourth area of the Anniversary Fund, Sustaining Resources, includes gifts for operating, experimental programs, equipment grants, and research grants.

Academic and Performing Facilities contains all gifts for the field house, and for renovation and addition to existing buildings.

The final category, Unrestricted Capital, is made up of all gifts that are not for any specific purpose. This type of gift is greatly appreciated, because the funds can be used where they are most needed.

Director of Development, Walter Brooker said he was very pleased with the progress of the Anniversary Fund. As of September 30, the total of the gifts received came to $11,100,246. This figure surpasses the goal of $10 million that was set when the campaign began, and is very impressive considering the present economic condition of the country. Mr. Brooker said that Middlebury has been well supported by alumni, parents, and foundations in the past. The success of the 175th Anniversary Fund shows that the College still has that support.

While November 1, 1975 will conclude the Anniversary Fund, it will be the first day of the Anniversary Celebration that will continue until Commencement in May of 1976. An Academic Convocation will start the celebration, and present plans for the convocation include speeches by distinguished alumni, and the honoring of Middlebury professors by presenting endowed professorships.

During the course of the year, there will be lectures by various members of the community dealing with their particular fields. The purpose of these lectures would be to appreciate what Middlebury faculty have to offer. President Armstrong said that the 175th Anniversary Celebration will celebrate "what we do," and that the emphasis will be on the learning process that goes on daily at Middlebury.

The aim of the celebration is not to concentrate on what has been done at Middlebury in the past, or what will be done in the future, bur rather it is to look at the present and have a very good 175th academic year. Dr. Armstrong also said he hopes that the 1976 Commencement will coordinate the anniversaries of the College and the Nation by having a well-known national speaker give the Commencement address.

Another facet of the Anniversary celebration will be the publication of three books pertaining to different aspects of Middlebury College. One of the books is a history of the Middlebury Summer Language Schools which is being written by Steven Freeman, Secretary of the Anniversary Celebration Committee, and Director Emeritus of the Language Schools. He was director of the Language Schools from 1946 to 1963, and is said to be very knowledgeable about the history of the Language Schools.

A second publication is being written by David Stameshkin, Special Assistant to the Dean of the College. It will be a history of the College from 1800 to the present.

A third publication is the account of the Breadloaf Writer's Conference. This nationally known conference brings accomplished writers from all over the country to Breadloaf, where they spend two weeks meeting and discussing each other's works. The conference greatly interested Robert Frost. The author of the book is Theodore Morrison whose wife was Robert Frost's Executive Secretary.

vision...

continued from p. 1

Raising the question of parking and traffic, Fleming turned the presentation over to its chief architect, Tom Bluerock.

Bluerock clarified traffic situations associated with Middlebury: congestion due to overuse of Main St., poor definition of intersections, intra-village traffic, and thru traffic. He advised the goals for which the town should work: elimination of thru traffic and better servicing of local traffic through a more efficient utilization of existing roadways. In the long run, Bluerock urged the town to consider a by-pass route to deter thru traffic from Main St.

Large capacity parking areas off Main St., whose location would be determined by proximity to shopping districts, would relieve intra-village congestion. Bluerock added that such parking arrangements would necessitate pleasant, pedestrian approach to the downtown. Temporary solutions to intra-village traffic and parking might include signs and lights to define intersections.

Bluerock also suggested a re-designation of current parking spaces through a satellite system of parking zones. He stressed that Vision's intention, at all times, was to provide adequate access and parking without compromising town amenities. If possible, Middlebury should optimize existing lots and roadways, and keep additional blacktop development to a minimum.

Bluerock next discussed Vision's conception of the pedestrian's role in a small town. Businesses should cater to the individual shopper, rather than the driver of an automobile. Main St. should impart an approachable quality to the casual stroller. Bluerock claimed that signs and storefronts scaled to the pedestrian's eye were more likely to invite him to linger and to buy. With this emphasis on pedestrian orientation, he then turned to the specifics of the Vision proposal.

Four Options for Middlebury

Four key options were identified for Middlebury. First, the town could chose to reject a comprehensive plan for development. Changes would be handled arbitrarily, on an issue-by-issue basis, and the future quality of the town left to chance.

Second, the town might chose to reinforce the existing strengths of its fabric. No structural changes would occur in downtown Middlebury, but simple improvements might be realized. Bluerock mentioned such examples as trees, shrubs, and plantings, along with benches, lighting, signs, and awnings. All would be relatively inexpensive to implement, with the cost shared by the different merchants and businessmen, and all would contribute to a sense of New England town identity. However, this option does not address the pressing issues of town planning, namely parking and congestion.

A third possibility for Middlebury would involved identification and reinforcement of the town's key notes. This would necessitate some structural alterations, Bluerock pointed out. One notable change, dependent upon traffic ac-

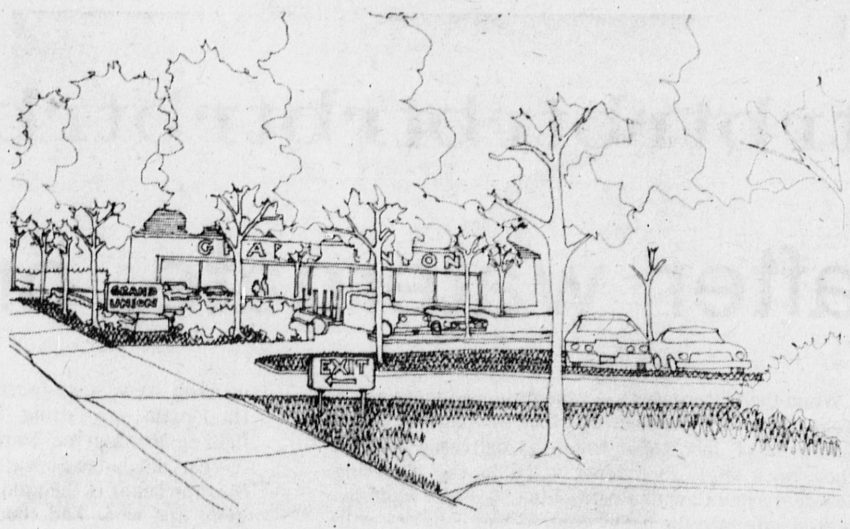
commodation, would widen the sidewalks

ing, namely parking and congestion.

A third possibility for Middlebury would involved identification and reinforcement of the town's key notes. This would necessitate some structural alterations, Bluerock pointed out. One notable change, dependent upon traffic accommodation, would widen the sidewalks on Main St. for pedestrian purposes.

Vision also recommended that Merchants Row and Park St. be closed off and a pedestrian mall instituted there. The village green would then be edged down to the Battell Block, forming a plaza situation from Skihaus to the Knights of Columbus Hall.

Other changes would center around the town bridge. Bluerock suggested that the Wild Mountain Thyme building be removed to bring the falls into view. A restaurant with patios might be located at the base of this site. In a similar fashion, the rear entryways of the Main St. stores might be emphasized as shopping approaches. This would tend to create plaza complexes, parallel to Main St., which would orient towards the river and provide desirable locations for new businesses.



Across Main St., down Bakery Lane, Vision would add a pedestrian footbridge over Otter Creek. This passageway would lead to the Battell Block, directly from the Municipal Parking lot already established there.

Another town note which Vision would define is the Cartmell Property on Seymour St. Removing Lazarus' Department Store to provide auto access, Vision would develop a weekly needs and discount shopping center and a major town parking area on the Cartmell lot. The access route itself would provide room for future building, while existing frameworks on the Cartmell property would house food markets, mail order outlets, and repair services.

This third option poses many implications for the town. It necessitates a Route 7 by-pass, along with major changes in the present park-and-shop pattern in Middlebury. Furthermore, it requires sizeable funding and an administrative means for fund disposal. Most important, it modifies the character of the downtown area considerably. The presence of a Cartmell shopping center would "zone" Main St. into a pedestrian arcade of specialty shops, restaurants and craft centers.

The fourth option which Bluerock proposed would introduce new programmatic elements to the town. He suggested that Middlebury assume an additional identity to that of a small town, and become a regional cultural center. This would involve renovation of the Middlebury Inn and the Otter Creek grain and storage mill.

It would also include major developments along the river banks, below the falls. First would come a Frog Hollow bazaar area, complete with terraces to Otter Creek. Next would be a community "esplanade," which Bluerock defined as a park and recreation system. He also suggested a foot bridge across the falls from this point, which would lead to the Cartmell parking area.

Further down the river, Bluerock envisioned an amphitheatre built into a natural depression which would seat 1200 and host the Vermont Symphony Orchestra. In the same vicinity, he would establish a John Deere Museum and Blacksmith Shop. Such a plan, Bluerock summarized, would augment primary cultural facilities, such as Frog Hollow, in addition to providing new interests for the town and state.

By implication, this fourth and optimum proposal by Vision would demand a large financial committment from the town, although state funds might be applied. It would also require a rearrangement and expansion of parking facilities and routes to meet the inevitable increase of visitors to the town.

Concluding his presentation, Bluerock expressed hopes that whatever plans the town might follow, Middlebury would seek to use existing assets and expand their utility for the public.

The meeting ended shortly after, with Lt. Gov. Jack Burgess displaying his enthusiasm for the Vision proposals. He urged the town planning board to begin considerations immediately and to move quickly beyond "the little first step" in implementation. As to funding, he asserted, "Let there be no mistake—we got the dough!!" Burgess also added that the Vision options were in keeping with the "horizons" spirit of the state bicentennial effort.

vision visits campus

By JIM CLARKE

On Friday afternoon, the Vision team, at the invitation of the Middlebury Geography Department, met with students interested in planning careers. The Vision group had hoped for an informal discussion concerning the necessary background for attending agraduate schools which teach planning, and which schools emphasize certain aspects of planning - such as urban design, land-use planning, and transportation planning. Instead the questions centered around the Vision group itself---its genesis and work, the process of input for an urban design project such as the Middlebury project, and some particular aspects of the Middlebury design plan.

As explained by Tom Bluerock, Vision Inc. began as a public advocacy group, attempting to advise corporate chain operations, such as gas companies and fast food restaurants, on how to design buildings that can be integrated into the local fabric rather than looking like all other buildings of their type.

From these beginnings, Vision began to undertake design planning projects in urban areas in New England. The scale of their projects went from minor design changes and a pathways system for Portsmouth, New Hampshire their first project, to the Middlebury project with its new shopping areas proposal.

As the discussion centered on the Middlebury proposals, the Vision group exppounded their philosophy of urban design. They attacked the problem as a team, each working on certain problems but later worked to integrate their ideas into a total design package. Problem areas were defined from the outset and the final design proposals addressed themselves to each particular problem.

Vision stressed the need for citizen input in order to present a total picture of the needs of a community. The center of a town is emphasized as an image of the community, encompassing many activities, rather than just a commercial center. Vision concluded the discussion with a brief slide presentation and later met informally with those interested in planning.

Vision's goals and methods of urban planning in the United States and their attempts to plan for all, rather than a select few, represent a welcome departure from the urban planning schemes of the fifties and sixties.

concert review : cheers for clapton

By LIBBY SAYRE

On one of my infrequent forays to EC 150 when I was a sophomore, I noticed that every desk in the room had "Clapton is God" written on it. Every formica-topped desk. Eric Clapton seems to provoke that kind of admiration from a lot of people. Especially from me. So when I found out he was touring the U.S. for the first time since his Derek and the Dominoe days in 1970, nobody was more pleased---except maybe the person who went wild on the desk tops of Munroe.

I was fortunate enough to get some tickets and friends together for the concert at the Forum in Montreal last Tuesday and we made an outing of it. Fortunately, I enjoy preliminaries as well as concerts, because this one had a lot of preliminaries.

Load the car, stash the contraband in various nooks and crannies, drive up through the fall foliage to the border, get questioned by those men in blue (how come I can never remember where I was born without furrowing my brow and looking suspicious), then off to find the Forum, a parking place, dinner, some seats.

Then the concert began but with the inevitably bad first act. Last Tuesday it was Love, an old California band that has been around since the early sixties, and is also the most unoriginal and boring band I've ever heard at a big concert.

Their style was to pick a catchy phrase like "say good-bye, don't you cry" and repeat it 25 or 30 times at which point the rhythm guitarist would convulse a couple of times, which apparently signified that the song was over to the other dolts in the band (who were by now mesmerized from playing the same chord progression 60 times).

This was blissfully brief, however, and it seemed only a short time had elapsed when Clapton was introduced.

"Let it Grow" off his new album "461 Ocean Boulevard" was the opener, a nice acoustic song which sounded fine but unexciting. The crowd was polite and certainly receptive, but it wasn't until several songs ("Little Queenie" among them) later, that the place went wild - when Clapton ripped into "Badge".

For the first time that night you could get a sense of what has made him a quasi-mystical figure in rock. He played clearly, crisply, and of course very fast with an incredibly relaxed fluidity.

His sidemen were good, too, with George Terry and Carl Radle playing outstanding slide and bass, respectively. Jamie Oldaker played drums and Dick Sims was competent if unimaginative on keyboards. Yvonne Elliman was one half of the female vocals, the other half having been recently added (to make "I Shot the Sheriff" sound just like the single?) and unidentifiable.

Though Clapton was playing with some unknown musicians (except Radle), and at times his material was frustratingly obscure, he was playing amazingly well, like Clapton is supposed to play. And besides, you could sell tickets for $4.00 just to see Clapton sit in a chair reading a phone book.

He is the legendary and influential figure in British Blues, and unquestionably the seminal influence of all British rock and roll. From his early days with the Yardbirds (circa 1964), Eric Clapton has played with, created, or figured in the formation of: John Mayall's Bluesbreakers, Cream, Traffic, Blind Faith, Led Zeppelin, Delaney and Bonnie and Friends, Mad Dogs and Englishmen, Jeff Beck (who found Rod Stewart and decided to let him sing), Ginger Baker's Airforce, Fleetwood Mac, Duane Allman, and others.

Not only that, he is responsible for the record which has remained unequalled since its release in 1970--"Layla," by Derek and the Dominoes.

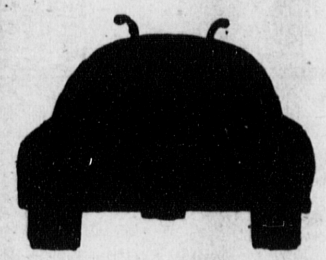
After an hour and 45 minutes of soul-satisfying music, with a nice number of extended Clapton guitar solos, he said "good night," (the most talking he had done all night), and disappeared leaving the crowd screaming for more.

After a suitably long period of screaming and stamping and match lighting, the band returned for an encore. It played some unremembered tune and then played "Layla," which was, judging from the crowd response, the high point of the evening.

Clapton was into it too, turning his volume all the way up while he and George Terry gave a pyro technical display of virtuosity that had everybody trying to decide whose hands to watch. Then he gave another "good night" and left for good.

There were some serious omissions: no "Bellbottom Blues" or "Keep on Growing," but he left everybody happy. And for days I was walking around turning up the volume on my imaginary guitar singing the lead to "Badge" OR "Layla" and trying to figure out why I hadn't been reincarnated as Clapton.

Dick's



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announcements

peace corps vista careers

A Peace Corps/VISTA representative will be at Middlebury on October 15 and 16 (Tuesday and Wednesday) to interview seniors and graduate students, and distribute information about jobs and opportunities beginning next spring and June '75. Interested persons should sign up now at the Placement Office.

Peace Corps and VISTA have grown and changed over the years, and now offer many specific job openings for people with knowledge and backgrounds in the sciences, education, languages, liberal arts, health, and the professional services.

Of particular interest is the newly developed Peace Corps program selection and placement approach, now being tried through L.A.P.S.E. (Latin America Pre-Slot Experiment) through which suitable and interested persons can be immediately pre-slotted and promised specific, definite jobs.

co-ed rooms still available

Accomodations for parents for the Oct. 25th weekend are still available at the Addison County Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber office is located in the old county jail building at 35 Court St., across from the A&P, and reservations could be made by calling 388-7579.

Students and Parents are welcome to visit the office anytime for information on Middlebury and Vermont.

independent scholar program

The Fall deadline for application for admission to the Independent Scholar Program is Friday , 18 October. Students interested in becoming scholars should consult the Handbook for details and should submit a program of study and supporting recommendations to Christopher Watters, room 328, Science Center by the above date.

More specific questions concerning the program can be directed to any member of the committee: Mrs. Mary Ann Gustafson, Laura Ellis, or Erica Wonnacott; Messers. Dennis O'Brien, John Elder, Robert Baker, John Mc Creery, Fred Neuberger, or Christopher Watters.

C. Watters
Chairman, IS Program

gallery to feature ziemann

The Johnson Gallery at Middlebury College will feature an exhibition of etchings by the highly respected artist Richard Claude Ziemann. It will open Sunday, Oct. 6 and run through the 31st.

The exhibition will consist of 33 works, ranging widely in style and scale from two by two inches to a tryptich 10 feet long, which offer the viewer an insight into the artist's development in recent years.

For many years Mr. Ziemann's theme has been the landscape. His masterful control over the complexity of atmospheric, textural surfaces and a skillful handling of the intaglio medium express this theme with a high degree of visual poetry. The mastery inherent in his vigorous draughtsmanship, combined with a highly complex formal inventiveness, result in a series of major artistic statements within a visionary approach.

Mr. Ziemann has exhibited widely and taught at Yale University and Hunter College as well as being visiting critic at several other colleges. He was Artist-in-Residence at Dartmouth in 1971 and head of the Graphic Arts Workshop, "Graphic Arts, U.S.A." exhibit, touring the Soviet Union in 1963-64 and sponsored by the United States Information Agency.

He has had twenty-one one-man shows, has shown in over forty group exhibitions and won over fifty prizes and awards at National Print Exhibitions. He received a Fulbright Grant to the Netherlands in 1958-59 and Tiffany Foundation Grant in 1960-61, among others. His prints are in numerous collections, among them the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art, the Brooklyn Museum and the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The Johnson Gallery is open, free to the public, 1-5 daily.

folksingers at thursday series

Folksingers Eric and Marty Nagler will present a varied program of old and new selections at the Middlebury College Thursday Series 4:15 p.m. Thursday Oct. 10 in the Johnson Center Gallery. The program is free and open to the public.

The Naglers, who have toured the United States and Canada with their music, will perform both traditional songs handed down from generation to generation and those written more recently. They accompany each other on various instruments including the psaltery, guitar, banjo, mountain dulcimer, and mandolin.

The visiting artists are of a new generation of singers that has brought a style of its own to today's music. The written song, and expression of inner personal concerns, presented against a simple background of traditional instrumentation as did the minstrels of the past, has become the format for folk music of the seventies.

Eric and Marty Nagler also draw on traditional folk music, which was handed down to Marty by her parents, Bob and Evelyne Beers, considered the greatest tradition bearers of this music in the country.

The two young artists combine their talents to produce music which is a unique blend of rough and smooth textures; peaceful, joyful, sometimes brash and insolent, but underneath it all lies a strong message of the sanctity of life and the celebration of it.

student employment service

Help fast. Student Employment Service has listings of part-time jobs in the Middlebury area. You will earn $2.75/hour for all work. There is no charge for registering with us. We have job opportunities. We need people who want to work. So if you want a job--for a few hours or a full day--send us your name and address.

Box C2568 Also send the times you would be available to work.

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The Campus will not be published October 17, due to mid-terms and mid-term break.

The next issue will appear October 24.

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eq news

By FRED EARLE

In a time of economic crisis, environmental issues are likely to be overlooked or compromised in the name of short-term economic advantage. It is the duty of every student and citizen to be aware of the issues and what they will mean in the long run.

Environmental Quality hopes to fulfill the function of informing students on relevant issues and to indicate where and how interested members of the community can apply their efforst and specific talents. E.Q. is now in the process of setting up office hours so that persons may have access to the extensive resources of the E.Q. office on the first floor of Milliken.

Through the efforts of past E.Q. president, Tom Plumb, a library of paperbacks, hardcovers, and periodicals has been amassed for lending out environmental information to all comers. These are essential sources of information on national issues, the scope and nature of the problem, its economic, political, biological, and sociological aspects, and some basic ecological theory and philosophy.

In addition, the College library has made a new purchase, rumored to be in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars, of hardcovers on the environmental crisis. A list of these is in the E.Q. office, so please stop by.

Local Issues

Imminent local issues are proposed Route U.S. 7 bypass, the bottle ban legislation, the land use plan, and Act 250. E.Q.'s role hopefully will be to delineate and define the nature of these issues and to indicate to students where action is needed. These, of course, are not the only problems facing Vermont. We are unfortunately chained to the sinking ship of the U.S. economy, and it would be a great advance if we could saw through these links and restor Vermont to self-sufficiency.

Farmers throughout the state are going out of business at an astounding rate. No small family farmer can stay solvent without loan after loan after loan. We see farms, under the economic pressures that keep them perpetually in the red, forced to turn into agribusinesses with such attendant woes as monoculture, use of pesticides, and reliance on chemical fertilizers for feed corn. Milk prices are terrible; land taxes are unfair to the farmer. As more and more land goes out of production (the figure has dropped from 75% down to 25% in the last century), developers and exploiters of the land move in.

Right before our eyes, the new super Route 7 is creeping through our state in the most underhanded way possible, cropping up first as part of I-89, then in a section between Rutland and Manchester, now in a section near Bennington. It is the private fantasy of developers and the highway empire to link these sections, as they have done in so many places before (I-93 going up to Newport is one example).

The Lurking Monster

One may visualize a massive blob, lurking somewhere in the vicinity of New Jersey, just over the horizon, and ready to devour Vermont. By 1985, there will be 90,000,000 (that's ninety million) people within 500 miles of the state, an easy day's drive. Presently, however, Middlebury College is an intellectual island in a sea of rural bewilderment, and the actions of any and every student are needed to save us from that lurking monster. We need your help.

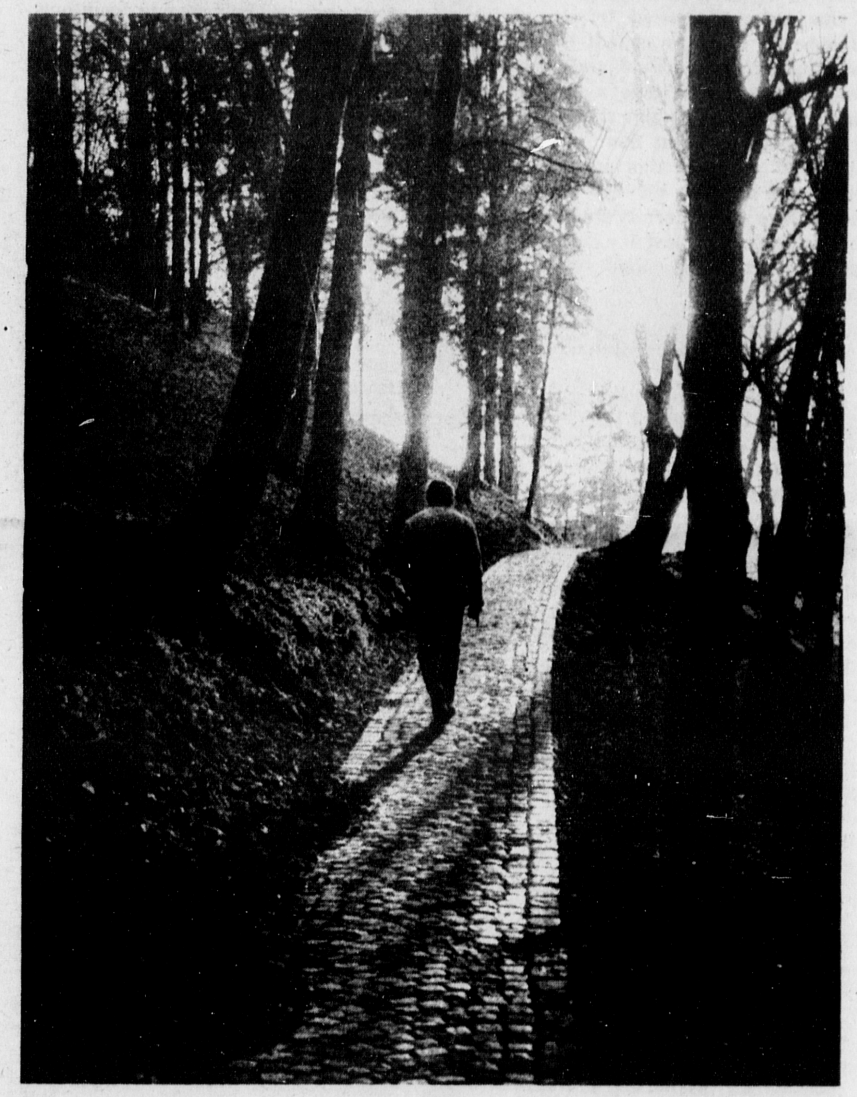
1. **Environmental Politics**—Legislation will eventually decide the fate of aforementioned issues and problems of Vermont. Sherry Haydock has organized a project to keep Middlebury students posted on environmental legislation in Montpelier and on local relevant environmental conferences, such as the Bottle Bill Information Panel held at the Ilsley Library September 26 by the League of Women Voters.
2. **Community Relations**—Effective environmental action depends on coordination of various groups. We are seeking people in E.Q. to serve on local organizational committees such as the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, and the League of Women Voters. Presently, Jared Cadwell and Sherry Haydock are representing E.Q.
3. **Recycling**—Newspapers and magazines which accumulate across the Middlebury campus are collected under the guidance of project director Gordon Jamieson and brought to Middlebury Union High School. Here they are combined with their materials and sent to Burlington.
4. **Food Waste Project**—"Middlebury students tend to waste food." Under the leadership of Mary McBride and Sherry Haydock, this project group intends to employ imaginative forms of emphasizing this problem through posters and WRMC publicity.
5. **Amtrack Information**—This project, organized by Jenny Atkins, intends to make Amtrack schedules available to Middlebury students and faculty by using posters and pamphlets given out at the student information desk.
6. **Poster Project**—Organized by Nina Ashley, this will advertise serious environmental problems such as energy waste.

E.Q.-Sponsored Events

October 2, E.Q. sponsored an Attorney General's Candidate Forum, which candidates Kimberly Cheney (Republican-Incumbent), Jerry Diamond (Democrat), and Nancy Kaufmann (Liberty Union) attended. Information on their discussion of the Ticonderoga Sludge Bed suit will appear in future E.Q. news.

October 17, 8:00 P.M. in Munroe faculty lounge, E.Q. is co-sponsoring with the local Audubon Society a Senatorial candidate's Forum. Candidates Richard Mallary (Republican), Patrick Leahy (Democrat), and Bernard Sanders (Liberty Union) will attend.

November 2, E.Q. will sponsor the **Blackout Dance**—the big event of the E.Q. calendar year, a biennial affair which demonstrates the ecological awareness of the Middlebury College community by going without electricity for one night.



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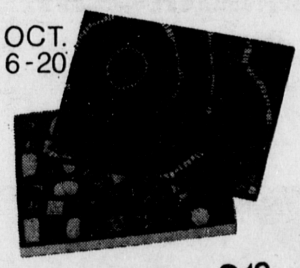

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frats...

continued from p. 1

While the College would like to offer financial aid to the fraternities, they feel such assistance is impossible unless the fraternities admit they are a part of the College, thereby granting the administration some tenuous hold over them.

The word "tenuous" was stressed by both Dean Wonnacott and Dean O'Brien. The College, is not, they said, out to get the fraternities. Rather, they are trying to do what is best for the students while providing that the property not go to waste. Property such as the fraternities is needed by a College in a small Vermont town which depends on on-campus residences to house its students.

Dean O'Brien cited the example of Dekes house which burned down in 1969. The alumni corporation still retains ownership of that property, though they seem to be doing nothing with it.

One objection raised by an alumni member of K.D.R. was that the College was "using" the students and parents in making the rebate issue a part of this agreement. Why not give the fraternities a total rebate right now, rather than saying if you sign this agreement the difference between the credit given by the College to a fraternity student and the amount required to eat at a fraternity will no longer have to come out of your pocket?

The Question of Rebates

Dean O'Brien stated that this was one point which was not negotiable. For every student over the 100 students who live in the fraternities, he said, the College loses almost 1000 dollars because it has the capacity to feed these students in the cafeteria. He again emphasized that Middlebury is a residential college that could not survive without its living and eating facilities. Thus, it is the responsibility of every student receiving an education here to help support these facilities.

If the College were to grant full rebates to the fraternity students, regardless of any agreement, they would be subsidizing students living off-campus. In that case, the College would be forced to drastically raise the costs of room and board for students living on campus. In view of the comprehensive fee raise already set for the coming year, this is something the College could not afford to do.

There were also questions concerning the right the College would acquire to place students in fraternities should the space be both needed and available. What about this student? Would he have to pay the social fees of the fraternity? Who would determine whether space existed, or which student would be placed in a fraternity? Would fraternity members living on campus get first option on rooms that became available?

Dean O'Brien responded, saying the administration would hope that any student placed in a fraternity would be spoken with beforehand to see if such an arrangement were acceptable. More importantly, he did not see this portion of the agreement as having much effect in a case where only one space was available.

Rather, the administration was thinking of a situation where a fraternity did not seem to be able to recruit members for its house, yet was still legally functioning. The College would be waiting to see if the fraternity could continue to stay open, but in the meantime might want to place students there. This could involve seven or eight students. Such space would be very helpful in a case such as last year's, where the College found itself without enough rooms.

Some alumni worried about the determination of when a fraternity has ceased to exist. Should certain conditions be set down in the agreement itself? Others thought the point at which a fraternity could no longer remain open would be obvious. It seemed natural that an alumni corporation would not want to hold onto a fraternity if it cost them too much money.

Dean O'Brien thought the committee set forth in the agreement would be able to decide this fairly. Still, this seemed to be a point which would require further negotiation.

Will the Frats Sign?

Having brought forth the major points of discussion, Curt Viebranz '75 wondered if each fraternity could state whether or not it would consider signing the proposal. He also wondered if it were possible that an agreement could be reached by spring term, thus permitting a raise in the rebates for the coming semester.

One member of the D.U. alumni corporation said he would find it impossible to sign. He saw the grant of the option to buy to the College as a substantial commitment that he, as a businessman, would not want to make. In the future the situation might be so different that the corporation would not want to sell the property to the College.

It was advisable, he felt, not to sign any agreement unless one was certain that it would be acceptable in the future. For these reasons, he imagined that D.U. would not sign. Yet another D.U. alumni felt that the agreement was entirely acceptable except for a few minor points which could be negotiated.

The alumni representative from KDR thought the agreement needed more work, particularly on the point concerning rebates. A figure acceptable to both parties would have to be carefully decided.

Sig Ep. representatives disagreed with the agreement on a number of points. In order to allow a representative chosen by the College on the Fraternity Board, it would be necessary to revise their constitution. It seemed that the point regarding the placement of students in fraternity housing, could also use some work.

Finally the representative resented the fact that profits the College had made from the cafeterias had not been used to help the fraternities. This "slush fund" is instead used by the College for the student dining halls as a prevention against a raise in prices.

On this point, Dean O'Brien and some of the alumni felt that a fraternity given a full rebate would be responsible for running its own dining systems efficiently, thus acquiring its own profits. Any profits made by the fraternities would be the property of these fraternities, and in no way owed to the College.

Both Chi Psi and Zeta Psi said they might sign the agreement in the event that a fair figure for rebates was agreed on. While the representative from A.S.P. (Slug) also felt this to be an important point, he expressed the intention of going along with any decision made by the active members of the fraternity. A.S.P., too, anticipated a revision in its constitution on the question of the College appointed member of the Fraternity Board.

Dean O'Brien thought this point might be negotiable; perhaps the college appointed member would have no vote if national charters specifically ruled against such an arrangement. In the light of the above disagreement, it seemed unlikely that any agreement would be signed by the spring.

If the agreement was signed, it was asked, and the College found itself in severe financial straits at some point in the future, would it be the fraternities that would go first? Dean O'Brien, saying that this was a question he wished had not been asked, admitted that in an extreme circumstance the College would do whatever it could to survive. Though he would hope this could be avoided, he could not rule out the possibility that the College might some day have to refuse to allow students to eat at fraternities in order to gain revenues.

Reminding members that the limit on the number of students allowed to eat in fraternities had been raised from 247 to 260, O'Brien stated that the College would lose some 12,500 dollars because of these thirteen students.

Objection to Dining Limit

On this point, one fraternity member raised the objection that the limit now approved was still inadequate. It was stated that the fraternities have the capacity to feed 330 students, 70 more than are now allowed. The refusal to allow the fraternities to reach their capacity put them in a difficult financial position. They too could use the extra revenue.

Finally, the fraternity members hoped that in the case a crisis should occur, the College would think not only of the financial drain fraternities posed on the School, but also of the benefits fraternities had to offer.

Dean O'Brien and Dean Wonnacott repeated that the loss of seventy students by the College dining halls would mean a loss in revenue the College could not sustain. The cost of eating at the school included not only the cost of food, but of staff and building maintenance. Thus, the loss could not be made up simply by ordering less food. Any further change in the limit would be impossible, but the College would always keep in mind the benefits offered by fraternities.

The discussion closed with no final agreement reached, although none had been expected. Presumably the individual alumni corporations will now get together and try to discuss the agreement among themselves. This will undoubtedly take time. And if they are not willing to sign the proposal? Then it is back to the drawing board, according to Dean O'Brien.

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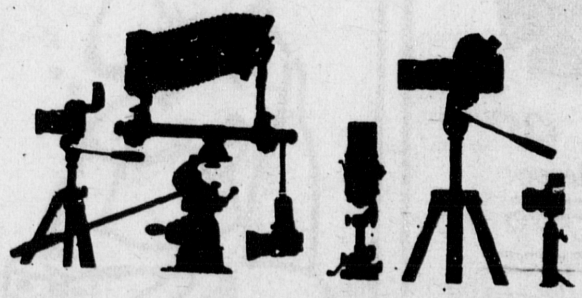


64 MAIN ST 388-6441

golf news

By JIM O'CONNELL

In the two major tournaments thus far this season involving competition from all over the east, the Middlebury golf squad finished in the middle of the pack in each contest. Each tourney involved five players per team and a strong effort from all five was crucial to placing well.

In the New England Championships, won by the University of Massachusetts, Bob Hackett, Andy Goodenough, and Ted Daniels all shot 170 for the two rounds. Neil Pearson and Wally Lippincott also competed but Lippincott was limited by a cut hand after he began playing well.

The ECAC Championship this past Thursday had the same outcome, and the same leaders, but the temperature was much lower which affected the caliber of play. Andy Goodenough and Bob Hackett, as they have all season, led the team effort. Neil Pearson, Ted Daniels, and Bob Lindbergh were the others chosen to represent the team.

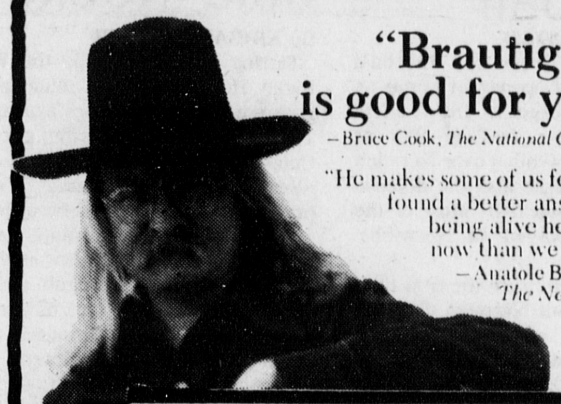
The competition comes down to Middlebury's level on October 8th when they face Williams. However, there is no patsy on the schedule and Williams will be extremely tough. The big chance for Middlebury appears to be the Vermont State Championship coming next week. UVM and St. Michaels will be tough challengers with Norwich languishing behind.

Middlebury will have a much better chance to show its prowess against fewer oppponents, not to mention ones closer to home. There still is time this fall for Middlebury to pull itself out from being mired deep in the standings.

women's tennis

By BLAIR CHILDS

Last Tuesday the women's tennis team carved one more notch in their undefeated season by decimating Vermont College 7-0. There was not even a close set in any of the 7 matches played. The one through five singles were won by Christi Clagget, Amy Gitterman, Barb Hammon, Judy Breck, and Charlotte Glasser. Sue Pevear coupled with Blaire Barton and Dell Moore with Lisa Medeira gained the final two victories. The women look awesome with their individual match records amounting to 24-4. Next week they travel away to KSkidmore to try to retain their impressive record against one of the more difficult teams they will encounter this season.



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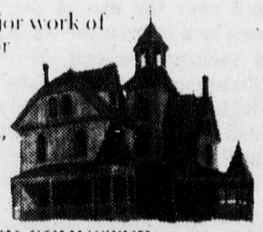

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b-football

By DOUGLAS MOLSTAD

The Middlebury freshman football team had its season opener at home on Friday, October 4th against the Cadets from Norwich. After trailing 13-8 at halftime, Middlebury rolled over Norwich 30-13. Both the offense and the defense excelled in the second half. Most of the second half was played in Norwich territory.

Neither team could move the first time they had the ball, but Norwich drove to the Middlebury 8 on their second possession. The Middlebury defense stiffened and the Norwich placekicker missed on a 25 yard field goal attempt. Norwich, however, drove again the next time they got the ball and this time converted a 35 yard field goal to go ahead 3-0.

After a Panther punt, Norwich started driving from their 35. Mixing running and passing plays on the drive, the Norwich offense marched 65 yards in 13 plays for a touchdown. The conversion was good, making the score 10-0.

At this point, things looked bleak for Middlebury. However, on their first play from scrimmage after the Norwich kickoff, Roy Hefferman burst into the open and scored on a beautiful 67 yard run. Mario Reid scored the two point conversion and the Panthers closed to within two points.

The second quarter was a defensive struggle until near the end of the half when Norwich took over on the 48. Aided by a pass interference call, Norwich moved into field goal range and on the last play of the half, they made a 35 yard field goal. The field goal put Norwich ahead 13-8 at halftime.

A fired up Middlebury team took the opening kickoff of the second half and drove 49 yards in 5 running plays for a TD. Roy Hefferman, John Dobek, and Paul Turner all contributed to this drive with Dobek scoring from the 3. During this drive, as during most of the second half the offensive line opened tremendous holes for the Middlebury runners. After the score, quarterback Sebastian Marchese scored the two point conversion and the Panthers went ahead 16-13. On the ensuing kicoff, Norwich fumbled the ball and Middlebury recovered on the Norwich 20. Middlebury was stopped but recovered another fumble on the 19 and scored. Quarterback Marchese connected with end Steve Mahoney for a 19 yard touchdown pass. Marchese passed to Hefferman for the two point conversion and the Panthers led 24-13.

Early in the fourth quarter, the Panthers began driving from the Norwich 48 and 7 plays later, Mario Reid scored on a 13 yard run. It was a well-executed drive with the long play coming on a 17 yard pass completion from quarterback Les Lindmen to Steve Mahoney. The conversion failed but Middlebury was now comfortably ahead by the score of 30-13.

Neither team scored any more points, though Middlebury twice came close. One time they had a first and goal to go at the Norwich and failed to score. On fourth down from the 4, Lindmen tried to set up a screen pass but was tackled 22 yards behind the line at the 26. The other time they came close to scoring was in the last minute of play. They got down to the 3 but the clock ran out before they could score.

Both the offense and the defense played extremely well, especially in the second half.

field hockey

By ABIGAIL HILMER

During the past week the Women's Field Hockey varsity endured three games with only one score against them. The Vermont College game, played here October 1, ended in a 14-0 victory. Middlebury played their usual "walking" hockey and V.C. offered no opposition.

In the first thirty minute half, Middlebury scored eight goals -- only a few of which were good hard shots and two of which the V.C. goalie was blocked by her own defense. Thirty minutes later six more goals had been scored and the players walked off the field hardly out of breath with one more victory for the record.

Two days later Middlebury went to Castleton for a 4:00 game. Ellen Fisher started off the action with a goal about ten minutes into the first half. The fact that Castleton offered more competition than either Johnson State or Vermont College combined with the rain and wet grass to slow Midd down; this may have been responsible for the improved quality of the game. At the end of the first half the score was only 3-0.

There was good passing and good team work -- both within and between the offense and defense. Both sides of the field were played and every lineman scored at least once, but the communication in some areas appeared to be one-way only.

The 9-0 score would indicate that it was another wipe out but some of the players seemed to feel that it was a better quality of hockey than that of the previous games. For once Middlebury seemed to be thinking about the game rather than monopolizing the ball and shoving it into the nets.

On Saturday morning after Friday night Middlebury met Bridgewater State on Battell Field at 9:45. Bridgewater is a new addition to the schedule this year and was rumored to be "pretty good." Midd was given the option of playing two thirty-five or one thirty-five and one thirty minute half. They opted for the sixty-five minute game -- a five minute increase over the usual.

Middlebury scored first about five minutes into the first half, but the goal was discounted because the shot went off after a whistle for a Bridgewater obstruction.

About twenty minutes into the game Middlebury showed the first signs of shakiness when they seemed to realize that Bridgewater, not having been exposed to Midd's reputation (or not caring about it) was refusing to play Middlebury fashion hockey. They stayed in their positions, took advantage of Midd's mistakes, cut for the ball, kept moving and generally outplayed Middlebury.

Bridgewater got control of the ball in the scoring circle for about five minutes and would have had several beautiful goals. had it not been for the superb goaltending by Lyn Foord. Middlebury's defense was unable to clear numerous saves and Bridgewater finally shoved the ball through a maze of feet and sticks to end the first half 1-0 for Bridgewater.

During the half players discussed with each other exactly what the problems were. They knew what was wrong. They were being challenged to play "good" hockey and defend rather than simply be proud of their record; but they didn't seem quite able to believe it,

The whistle blew and a dumbfounded Middlebury team gave a "Go, Fight, Win" cheer for the second half. The defense tightened up and although Bridgewater spent a considerable time in the circle there was no scoring. There was also no indication that Middlebury was correcting what they knew was wrong.

With four minutes left in the game Edie MacAusland got her stick on the ball and managed to shove it by the Bridgewater goalie. The game ended in a 1-1 tie with no sudden death or overtime.

Hopefully the Bridgewater game marked a turning point in the future of Middlebury field hockey. It was the first score against them, the first tie, the first "good" game. The action might not have been good but for the spectators and for the players it provided a little "food for thought."

There should be little trouble for Middlebury the rest of the season but there should be a great improvement in the quality of hockey that will be played. The next three games—Skidmore (Oct. 9), Williams (Oct. 17) and UVM (Oct. 23)—will be played away. Of the three UVM and Williams should present the greatest challenges. The next home game will be October 25, against St. Michaels.

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cross-country

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The men's cross country team dropped dual meet decisions to Williams and Kennene St. last week, while the talented "chickie" harriers edged Williams and knocmked off UVM. The men's team has a fairly decent pack, with only a minute separating the first six runners. The Panthers lack the frontrunners which they've had in the past, which makes it a lot easier for the opposition to roll up low scores.

On the other hand, their female counterparts have several outstanding runners plus some good depth, which are the essential ingredients for a successful dual meet season.

Williams defeated the Panthers last Wednesday by an 18-37 margin. The Ephmen had the first four finishers on therir home 4.85 mile course. Dusty McNichol, Chris Baldwin, and Brant MCcDougall came home a half-minute behind the winnter in the 5-7 spots. Harry Hoffman and Mark Vernon ran ninth and tenth to finish out the Midd scoring.

Katie Tobey (11:59) and Kathy Anderson (12:08) ran 1-2 over a two-mile course to lead Midd to a 28-29 victory in the preliminary.

Last year Keene St. became the first school to shut out Middlebury, and last Saturday they made it two in a row. The visitors took the first five places in running to a 15-44 triumph. Dusty McNichol ran sixth, followed by Baldwin, Hoffman, Vernon, McDougall, and Ross in the 8-12 slots. It was also Homecoming, and former Panther harriers, calling themselves the Retreads, put on a very creditable showing.

Joe McNulty ('72) ran well enough to place fourth, and Jon Hird ('73), John Estle ('74), and Dave Lantz ('74) all ran side-by-side their former teammates. OIn the first part of the meet, Terry Porter (19:59), Katie Tobey (20:44), and Kathy Anderson (21:01) ran 1-2-4 over slightly more than three miles to give Midd a 22-33 win over UVM.

The Panthers ran in the State Meet at UVM yesterday, face Coast Guard and Amherst on Saturday (at Amherst), and travel to Union next Wednesday.

football...

continued from p. 20

led the only scoring drive of the day, for 80 yards in 20 plays. The Panthers twice came close to taking a winning lead in the fourth quarter, but two pass interceptions aborted our last ditch efforts.

Any overall evaluation of the Panthers' defeat must take into account the lack of strong emotion of the Midd players before the game, and the generally flat play that primarily affects defensive and offensive line performance. W.P.I. coming in between the Wesleyan and Williams games is inevitably given less serious consideration than they deserve. The strong defensive play of the Engineers in last year's game should have tipped the Midd blue for what occurred this year.

Next week's game against Williams has more immediate indicators, after the Ephmen just crushed U. of Rochester 38-0. Williams has now combined and experienced defense, a good passing game, with some big, hard-running sophomores. Williams also runs out of the Delaware Wing-T this year, the same offense that the Panthers use. The Panthers can only prepare for this game by descending on Williamstown from Cloud-nine. It should be an interesting game.

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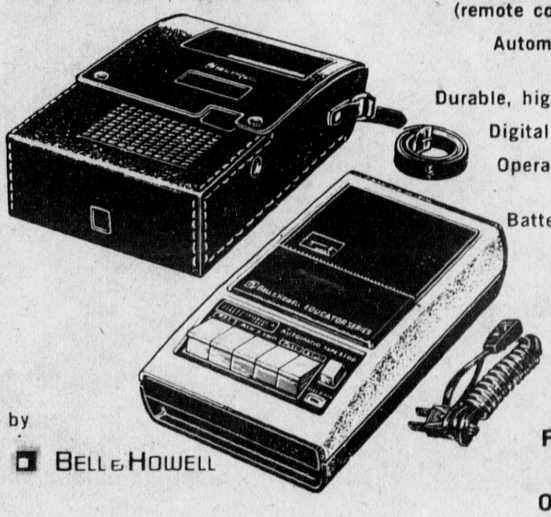

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football upset

By PIERRE FISCHER

The W.P.I. Engineers outlasted two fourth quarter drives by the Middlebury Panthers to hand Middlebury its first defeat of the 1974 season, 12-7. As indicated by the score, Homecoming Game was a defensive battle all the way, as the Panthers potent ground game never got untracked. Once again, key turnovers by the Middlebury offense stopped three potential touchdown drives and set up the first of W.P.I.'s scores. On balance, however, the Panthers gained many breaks for those they lost, and credit for the victory must go to the Engineers for a superb defensive effort.

The game opened with a hard-charging defensive display by the Panther defensive line, sacking the W.P.I. QB three times in the first two series. A big question for Middlebury was how substitutes Jim Doherty, Darryl MacMurray, and Floyd Franchini would handle the W.P.I. inside running game, while tackles Ron Somers and Nick Lagadinos stayed out with ankle injuries. I felt they performed about as well as everyone else up front, although the Panthers missed the strong pass rush of Somers and Lagadinos. The Engineers fullback Pelis was held for under four yards a carry, and our line pursuit helped control breakaway threat Bob Simon, thus forcing the Engineers to the air. There was no problem there, however.

W.P.I.'s QB McCormick, who in the first quarter looked like a converted shotputter, gained enough time to hit receivers wide open in the Midd. secondary for one score and set up another in their 72 yard fourth quarter drive. Midd's weakness against the pass game, indicated in their first two games, is in the 10-15 curl and hook zones.

The burden of defeat, however, must lie on the Middlebury offense. For most of the first half, the Panther running game was sealed at the corners, and Fullback Chase only had sporadic running room, often bumping into his own line at the hand-off. W.P.I.'s big and aggressive defensive line usually hit our front line, only being finessed by inside-counters to Tommy O'Connor. (The O, incidentally, gained 117 yards in 17 carries, over half of the Panther's 205 yd. output.)

When it became clear that Middlebury's ground game was ineffective, they were forced to go to the air. Before the end of the first half, reserve QB Gary Bleakley entered the game and played a fine game, all things considered, hitting 8 for 20 passes and 104 yards, while running for another 47.

Gary's superior passing abilities quickly became evident, and from the opening kickoff of the second half, Bleakley

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booter's bungle, lose 1-0

By JOE CORBETT

The Panther Varsity soccer team dropped its second game of the season to arch-rival Williams College in a game played Wednesday afternoon at Williamstown, Mass.

The sky-high Ephmen survived Midd offensive attack during the final few minutes to hold on for a 1-0 win despite being outshot 20-10, and outplayed for most of the game.

William's upset win snapped a 2-year Middlebury domination of the series that began in 1972 when the Panthers upset the highly favored Williams eleven 3-1 and continued last year with a 1-0 win over the then rebuilding Ephmen, that could have easily turned into a rout.

However, Williams was a good deal sharper this year as they combined some good hustle and cohesive team play to take advantage of a loose ball in the Middlebury zone to set the win.

Coach Tom Lawson, although expressing frustration over the line's inability to put the ball in the net, did admit afterwards that it was the finest defensive performance of the year for the young Panthers. Ordinarily one goal in a game is not sufficient for a win, but in this case it was. The Panther fullback corps played its usual fine game and Jay Harvey played his best game of the season, exhibiting none of the nervousness he experienced during his first game against Springfield. The young netminder is undoubtedly establishing himself as one of the gutsiest players in the ECAC ranks with his roving tactics and diving saves. No Williams forwards were injured this game, but the Panther goalie's record this year for forward-goalie collisions stands at a concussion and a broken leg for the opposition vs. no injuries for himself.

Junior veteran Dave Kynoski is recovering well from his injuries and should soon be ready for active duty, making the Panther goaltending duo perhaps the strongest in the league.

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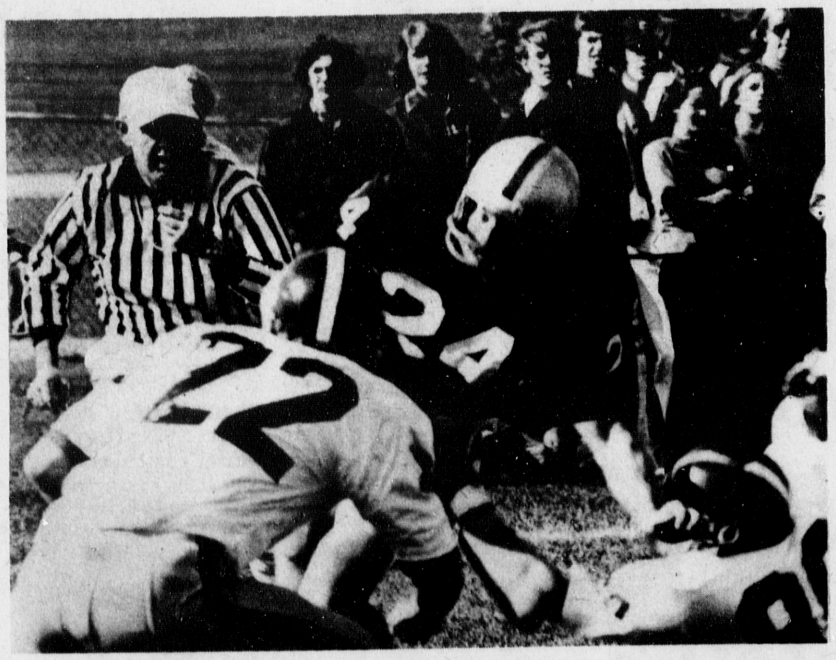
The forward line had their troubles again in the scoring department, but still showed a good deal of improvement from the last two games as far as passing and playmaking are concerned. Part of the reason for the lack of scoring punch has got to lie with the lack of playing experience the line has with each other. Several players, Payson Swaffield, Fred Mueller, and Steve Sass, are new to the Middlebury system and other players like Andy Taylor and Chris Lincoln are still trying to adjust to their new positions after playing defense for most of their careers.

The individual skills are definitely there as anyone who has seen the games this year can attest to, but well- ordered passing attack that comes when everyone knows each other's positions without looking up is still not fully developed.

The lone goal in the game occured 30 minutes into the second half when William's Elkind deflected an errant pass in the Midd defensive zone, with the ball just barely rolling past the goal line, not even reaching the back of the net. This was a costly error indeed as it proved to be the winning goal, up until that point the defense had looked flawless. The Panthers, although coming close in the final 15 minutes were not able to get the equalizer and the Williams fans went wild at the final horn.

With the toughest portion of their schedule now behind them, the Panthers must now defend their hold on the mystical state championship with crucial games against St. Michael's, Norwich, and UVM, all of whom will be gunning for a chance to make up for the losses of the past few years to the Panthers.



panthers roll past st. michaels

By JOHN TURNEY

After battling past Springfield, Dartmouth and Williams with one win and two losses, the varsity soccer team blasted the outmanned St. Mike's squad 4-0. It was not long into the game and even prior to the first score that head coach Tom Lawson was stalking the sidelines with that winning "We got this one" smile. After numerous shots and near misses Payson Swaffield tapped the ball to captain Dave Pentkowski who blasted the ball past the St. Mike's defense and underneath the goalie Jeff Macgill, putting the Panthers ahead to stay at 14:21 into the first half.

After this score, the Panthers continued to dominate midfield and kept the ball in their offensive zone. The fine play of halfbacks Jim Spink, and Dave Pentkowski, and up-fullback John Clemency, crossing the midfield stripe and challenging the goal.

Then at 36:10, striker Chris Lincoln took a pass from Swaffield, dribbled past two helpless defenders, and hit a blistering drive past the hopelessly out of position St. Mike's goalie.

Following the score, St. Mike's managed to mount its single serious threat. The St. Mike's line featured at least one talented player, Pete Martin, through the incompetence of his own teammates and the more important fact that St. Mike's could not clear the ball to him, was silenced that afternoon. But he did hit a fine pass to teammate John Scalon who hit a good shot, St. Mike's only good shot, which was rejected by Midd's freshman goalie Jay Harvey.

As little as the Panther fullbacks were threatened, the one-on-one play of junior fullback Kevin Hundley versus Peter Martin was superb. So ended the first half with Midd taking fifteen shots to Mike's three and Harvey having to make one save to Mike's goalie Jeff Macgill's ten.

coach mceachen

By TERRY BAER

Ron McEachen is the new director of intramurals and coach of the B soccer, B tennis, and B basketball teams at Middlebury. His background is a very interesting one that has provided him with excellent experience.

He graduated from West Virginia where he was 1st team All-American for soccer in his senior year. After graduating, he finished his requirements for a B.A. in physical education at W. Virginia as an assistant coach in soccer.

He then went to West Point where he became the assistant coach of soccer along with teaching lifesaving, squash, and badminton. After two years at West Point, he went to Westchester where he completed his work for a masters degree in physical education.

For the last two years, he has played professional soccer for the Connecticut Wildcats, who are based out of Hartford. However, after the first six games, he suffered a broken leg. He wants to work himself back into shape and possibly rejoin the team next season.

When asked about his coaching philosophies, Coach McEachen said he felt strongly about conditioning. He said that working with skills is important too, but he believes his team will benefit more in the final analysis if they have a good conditioning program.

Coach McEachen also feels he gives everyone a fair chance. He said that if his players do the job, they will get to play.

Coach McEachen looks for a more solid team effort from his players than just a few stars. After reviewing the B soccer game with Williams that the Panthers dropped 3-0, he noted Middlebury's inability to maintain an aggressive attack as a key point to the defeat. He hopes that through more work and game experience, his players will develop this instinct.

Besides his coaching job at Middlebury, McEachen is also taking a course in administration at Castleton. In his free time, he hopes he can do some camping and hiking. He also looks with eagerness to the upcoming skiing season.

So far, McEachen has found his job at Middlebury quite interesting. He is delighted to have the opportunity to work with other coaches and the students here. He finds the people very friendly and helpful and is thoroughly enjoying himself.